

The Enterprise.

VOL. 5.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

NO. 48.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
5:56 A. M. Daily.
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:12 A. M. Daily.
10:19 P. M. Daily.
11:57 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
12:02 P. M. Sundays only.

SOUTH.
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
8:02 A. M. Sundays only.
11:13 A. M. Daily.
4:08 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:19 A. M. Sundays only.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

Change of Time Which Went Into Effect February 5th, 1900.
Cars leave Holy Cross.
6:49, 7:13, 7:37, 8:01, 8:16 A. M. and every 15 minutes thereafter until 11:30 P. M.
3:31 P. M., 3:45, 4:01, 4:17, 4:33, 4:49, 5:06, 5:21 and every 15 minutes thereafter until 11:30 P. M.
7:51 P. M., 8:09, 8:21, 8:39, 8:51, 9:09, 9:25, 9:49, 10:21, 10:59, 11:23.
All cars run direct through to new Ferry Depot.
First car leaves Baden Station 8:52 A. M., and every 15 minutes thereafter until 6:30 P. M.
Time cards can be obtained by applying to conductors or office at 30th St.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 4:30 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.
A. M. P. M.
From the North..... 7:45 4:15
" South..... 11:30 7:00

MAIL CLOSURES.
A. M. P. M.
North..... 8:30 12:30
South..... 7:00

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
F. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
G. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

For Congress

—Fifth District

Hon. E. F. Loud.

For State Senator

—29th District

Hon. Jas. L. Byrnes.

For Assemblyman

—52d District

Hon. Henry Ward Brown.

For Supervisor

—First District

Julius C. Eikerenkotter.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

Things That Have Happened All Over the Country

MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

Selections That Will Greatly Interest Our Readers Both Old and Young.

An expedition under the auspices of the German Colonial Society will leave on November 10th for Togo, West Africa, to make experiments in cotton-growing in that region.

General Andre, Minister of War, has reported to President Loubet in favor of authorizing Paris and Versailles to place the cross of the Legion of Honor in the municipal arms in recognition of their splendid defense in 1870 against the Germans.

A cable from Paris says: The exposition managers have made public the following figures of the attendance up to September 15th: Over 29,000,000 persons, including 8,000,000 on the free list, have visited the various side shows; 26,000,000, including 7,000,000 free have visited the exposition proper.

Morris K. Jessup of New York City has given to Yale University a collection of Arabic manuscripts made by Count Landberg, a distinguished Swedish collector and traveler. His library of Swedish literature was purchased last year by Harvard University. The Arabic collection, which will arrive in this country within a month, consists of some 80 manuscripts, four-fifths of which are rare and over 200 without duplicates. They cover the whole range of Arabic history and literature, and many of them are dated back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Law, philosophy, poetry and theology are well represented. The collection was purchased at a cost of about \$20,000.

George W. Vanderbilt has selected a brilliant Yale student, David J. Walters, to lead an expedition into faraway Java to settle, so far as human research may do so, the most important problem that now confounds the biologists of the world—namely, does an actual species of the ape-like men that the logic of biogeny worked out by Lamarck, Darwin, Huxley and Haeckel demonstrates to have lived at a remote period of the earth's history, still exist?

Porto Rico's demand on Cuba for the repayment of more than \$2,300,000 advanced to Spain to conduct military operations against Cuba has been the source of considerable amusement. Cubans are asking why they should repay funds loaned to the enemy for the express purpose of subduing them. General Wood will return the documents forwarded from Washington to Governor Allen of Porto Rico, together with a memorandum, couched in diplomatic language, pointing out that he is unable to take any action in the matter.

It is believed in official circles that Prince Tuan has or will be promoted to membership in the Grand Council, and that the Taotai of Shanghai (Sheng) will be appointed Provincial Judge, with the notorious Boxer, Kang Yi, as his deputy here. The foreign officials are understood to be protesting to the Yangtze Viceroy against these appointments.

How greatly the British Government profits by death can be judged by the returns of the estate dues for 1899-1900, just issued. They show that nearly £14,000,000 were added to the exchequer from this cause. The total sum bequeathed by 65,431 persons amounted to over £292,000,000, or one-half the national debt. Twelve million accounts paid tolls to the amount of £2,000,000.

An official communication coming through diplomatic channels has been brought to the attention of the State Department giving information as to conditions in the Yangtze Kiang valley and also giving detailed and fully authenticated instances of atrocities in the province of Hunan against Christian missionaries. The account is given by one of the Christian missionaries who escaped and who makes the report through the officials of the Government now forwarding it to Washington. In one case, it is stated, a missionary had his eyes burned out, then a portion of his body was cut off, and finally a red-hot staff was driven through his back. In another case a missionary was wrapped in cotton, the cotton was soaked in oil and the mass set on fire.

To Be Married in January.

Newport.—The wedding of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French will, contrary to the expectations of gossips, take place this winter. It is persistently reported and on the best authority, that the union of millions will occur during the early part of January. However, there has been no official announcement of the date. The ceremony will be performed at Harbor View, the residence of Mrs. Francis Ormonde French. Many of the cottages, which have been closed for the winter, will be specially reopened for the event.

ARMY BADLY SCATTERED.

Hundreds of Boers Flee Into Portuguese Territory.

London.—Lord Roberts cables from Nelspruit, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railway, not far from Komatiport, the frontier station, as follows: Of the 3000 Boers who retreated from Komatiport before the British advance from Machadodorp, 700 have entered Portuguese territory, others have deserted in various directions and the balance are reported to have crossed the Komati river and to be occupying spurs of the Lombobo mountains south of the railway.

"A general tumult seems to have occurred when they recognized the hopelessness of their cause. Their long toms and field guns have been destroyed, and nothing is left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands. Kelly-Kenny is dealing with one of these, which occupies a position at Doornberg."

The War Office has issued a lengthy report from Lord Roberts on the question of the Johannesburg plot to overthrow the garrison and murder British officers and the deportation of foreigners. After reiterating the known facts of the plot, the British commander-in-chief in South Africa says: "The Consuls of America, Germany, France and Sweden, subjects of which nations were arrested, met and fully discussed the case with the British officials. The interview was most satisfactory. The Consuls entirely concurred with the British action, and promised every assistance."

Lord Roberts adds that he forthwith ordered the deportation of all foreigners arrested in connection with the plot for whose behavior their respective Consuls could not vouch. Otherwise very few foreigners were deported, except employees of the Netherlands Railroad who refused to work for the British and actively participated in the war.

WILL RETURN TO THE STAGE

Julia Arthur Proposes to Bring Out a New Version of "Hamlet."

New York.—Julia Arthur, the well-known actress, has surprised her friends by announcing that she has determined to return to dramatic life this season. Early in the summer she declared that with her husband, Benjamin P. Cheney, the Boston millionaire, she would retire to private life. She has reconsidered her determination, however, and has informed a prominent theatrical agent in this city that she has in preparation a new version of "Hamlet" entirely different from that interpreted by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and the production, she says, will be far more elaborate than any play she has produced for some time. It will be brought out in this city early in March, probably at the Broadway Theater.

Miss Arthur's present plan is to accompany her husband in his private car on a tour of inspection over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, of which Mr. Cheney is a director. The tour will take them as far west as California. Upon its conclusion they will return to this city and start for Europe. While on the other side Miss Arthur intends to purchase some of the properties and costumes for the proposed production of "Hamlet." Their return to this city will be about the middle of February.

SHOT THEIR PRISONERS.

Hundred and Fifty Chinese Reported Executed by Germans.

New York.—A cable to the Journal from Chefoo (via Shanghai) says: The battle of Tientsin, on September 14th, was marked by two striking things. The more startling was the way the German soldiers carried out the Emperor's order to exact "exemplary punishment and vengeance." During the fight they had taken 150 prisoners, who, after the battle, were stood up in a row and shot.

The other incident was the heroism of a Bengal Lancer, Trumpeter Ali Shir. Captain Griffin's horse had been shot under him and he was surrounded by Boxers, making a last stand for his life. The trumpeter dashed in to the mob, cutting them down with his saber, reached the officer, gave him a hand, pulled him up to his saddle and cut his way out again, saving his Captain's life in a style that will almost surely bring him the Victoria Cross.

Justice to Be Done Dreyfus' Defender.

New York.—A Journal cable from Paris says: The Waldeck-Rousseau Government is about to repair one more of the injuries perpetrated by Nationalists in connection with the prosecution of Captain Dreyfus. Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart, the staunch defender of Dreyfus, who for his championship of the condemned man and of the real honor of the Army was arrested, degraded and for long months held a prisoner in the Cherche-Midi Prison, is at last to be restored to his rights.

The "Libre Parole" asserts that the Government has under consideration the reinstatement of Colonel Picquart to his former rank in the Army. It is probable, however, that beyond this judicial vindication he has demanded.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS.

General Lee Discusses the Situation in Cuba.

MAY KEEP TROOPS IN THE ISLAND.

American Government Bound to See That the Interests of Foreigners Are Protected.

Washington.—General Fitzhugh Lee of Cuba, who is in Washington on leave, says everything in connection with the Cuban Constitutional Convention, which meets November 5th, is problematical and experimental. "If the Cubans," he continued, "can frame a constitution and prove their ability to govern themselves, well and good; but, if they can't do this for themselves—well, then somebody will have to do it for them."

"General, do you anticipate any trouble in Cuba?" he was asked.

"Quien sabe?" he answered evasively, with a shake of his head. Questioned further about the constitutional convention the General said: "The United States undertook the responsibility of the establishment of a stable form of government and is pledged to the protection of British, German, French and other foreign subjects residing and doing business in Cuba. If the Cubans form an entirely independent government, rejecting all supervision or control by the United States, and the United States, acquiescing, withdraws its troops, relinquishing all authority, the question arises as to the guaranteed protection of foreign interests."

"If any disorder should arise, and foreign subjects should be injured and foreign interests suffer, a responsibility being abandoned by the United States, the power whose subjects were injured or whose interests were threatened would undoubtedly send war vessels, perhaps many of them, to the ports of Cuba to insure the protection which we no longer gave, and to compel reparation if injury had been done. You understand what this would mean. I do not know what this Government will do if a government is formed which rejects all connection with the United States and the withdrawal of our troops is demanded. It may be if there is a plain indication of disorder or inability on the part of the newly formed government to preserve order and to protect foreigners that we will retain troops on the island for the purpose of protection until the stability of the new government is assured."

UNIVERSITY SEALS PERVERTED

A Pennsylvania Distiller Uses Them as Liquor Trade Marks.

Chicago.—The action of a Pennsylvania distiller in using the official seal of the University of Chicago as a trade mark for certain brands of his liquor is bitterly resented by the faculty, and the courts will be resorted to prevent the smirching of the university's good name in such a manner. The university authorities will seek a restraining order for a period sufficient to enable them to secure a new seal. Then the distiller will be welcome to the old stamp.

The last issue of the National Patent Gazette contained an announcement of a grant authorizing the use of the seals of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Chicago, Oxford and Cambridge as trademarks for whisky. As none of the institutions concerned fear that the whisky distiller will have a better right legally to use them, for business purposes at least, than the colleges themselves, and some were at a loss how to proceed. But this indecision is not shared by those who direct the policy of the local university. Other institutions also bitterly resent the action of certain distillers and will probably adopt the measures decided upon by the University of Chicago.

FIGURES NOT TO BE CHANGED.

Census Returns of Seattle and Tacoma Will Not Be Altered.

Washington.—The Census Bureau issued the following: Special Agent Victor H. Olmstead returned to Washington and has made to the Director of the Census a report concerning the census of Seattle and Tacoma. After giving due consideration to the statements made by Mr. Olmstead, it has been decided that there will be no substantial change in figures submitted by the supervisor for the western district of the state of Washington.

It is stated that the secretary of the Board of Trade of Tacoma, who first called attention to the alleged frauds in Seattle, was not able, when interviewed, to furnish any evidence of competent character showing willful misconduct on the part of the enumerators who took the census in Seattle. Other facts brought out in the investigation evinced further that there was no intention either on the part of the citizens or those engaged in the census work of adding or making fraudulent returns in any way. The actual figures will not be made public until the schedules are tabulated on the electric machines.

ROAD TO LOS ANGELES.

Great Enthusiasm in Salt Lake Over the Enterprise.

Salt Lake, Utah.—If a public enterprise can be measured by enthusiasm, the cities of Salt Lake and Los Angeles will be connected by a direct and independent railroad system. Mr. Gibbons of Los Angeles, R. C. Kerens and C. A. Bemis of St. Louis and others interested in the construction of the road are in the city and have been tendered royal welcome. Senator Clark of Montana and J. Ross Clark are expected here soon. With the exception of Senator Clark, the above named gentlemen have been in conference with prominent citizens here, perfecting the preliminary work, and their efforts have met with a hearty response.

There seems to be every reason now to believe that the work will begin within a short time and be pushed to a rapid conclusion. The finances for the construction have already been pledged and the most important matter now to be arranged is the terminal facilities in this city. It is believed the city of Los Angeles will be liberal in the matter of franchises. For the purpose of getting a full expression of opinion relating to franchises, the Mayor called a mass meeting.

The meeting, which was called to order in the Council Chamber, was characterized by harmony and enthusiasm throughout. J. E. Dooley presided and Spencer Clawson was made secretary. E. T. Gibbons, representing the proposed railway company, presented the matter for the company and stated what the company desired in the way of franchises and depot grounds. A number of strong speeches were made in support of granting all the company asked for. A resolution was unanimously passed favoring the petition of the company and appointing a committee of fifty to present the request to the City Council.

TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED.

A Thoroughly Modern Fighting Machine Takes the Water.

New York.—The O'Brien, one of the torpedo boats in course of construction at Lewis Nixon's Crescent shipyard at Elizabethport, was launched the other day. The O'Brien is an advanced type of fighting machine. It is 175 feet long on the water line, 17 feet beam and 14 feet 6 inches draught. Steel has been used wherever possible, and when wood has been used has been electrically treated so as to be fireproof. The piston rods, shafts, connecting rods and all working parts are of nickel steel plate. There are four cylinder triple-expansion engines. The indicated horse-power will be 3500, which will give 350 revolutions to the screw per minute. The propelling engines are located in water-tight compartments.

The O'Brien will be equipped with every appliance known to modern naval engineering. The boat is low in the water, and will be hard to locate even by the use of searchlights. Its armament will comprise three torpedo tubes, two forward, one aft and three three-pound rapid-firing guns. The boat will carry sixty officers and men. The boat is named "O'Brien" to perpetuate the memory of the O'Briens—William, John and Joseph—who figured in the Revolution.

SPANIARDS SANK THEIR SHIPS.

Hobson Declares They Were Driven To It by Dewey's Shot and Shell.

Montreal.—Lieutenant Hobson was shown the answer made by Admiral Dewey to the interview with the Lieutenant sent out from Vancouver. He said he was deeply grieved that Admiral Dewey had taken the matter up in the way reported. He declared that he was not responsible for the statement made in the Vancouver interview. He had been approached by a reporter and in the course of a conversation had stated that the Spanish ships had been sunk because the plugs were drawn by the Spanish. He explained that it was impossible to sink a ship by hitting it above the water line. Admiral Dewey, however, had compelled the Spaniards to sink their ships, and that was just as effective as sinking them with shells.

Personally he had the highest possible respect for Admiral Dewey and his great achievement and he deeply regretted that anything had been attributed to him which might destroy the glory of the Admiral's deeds.

Compromises With the Queen.

Honolulu.—Dr. Charles English has compromised his suit for \$5000 against the former Queen, Liliuokalani, for professional services. The exact terms of the compromise are not known, but it is understood the ex-Queen settles for a very small sum.

More Marines to Be Sent.

Washington.—Arrangements are being made to send another battalion of marines, to be known as the Sixth Battalion, to the Philippines. It will be organized in this city and Annapolis, and will proceed to Manila by way of San Francisco.

Floods in India Subside.

Calcutta.—The floods that followed the recent tremendous rains, inundating the country for miles, are now slowly subsiding.

SKAGWAY-DAWSON RATES.

Passenger Fares Increased Because of the Steamship Advance.

Vancouver, B. C.—Advices from Skagway, dated September 20th, state that passenger rates from Skagway to Dawson have been advanced to \$60 first class and \$50 second class, and from Dawson to Skagway \$75 first class and \$60 second class. There is no increase in the railroad rate, but the rise is due to an increase of \$10 for the steamer trip. There is no increase in freight rates and the railroad company is making efforts to keep them down. It is also trying to prevent a congestion of freight.

News of a strike in the Forty-Mile district was brought to Skagway by late arrivals. The find was on Rock creek, and is said to have been rich, one nugget alone being taken out that was worth \$250.

Two sacks of Dawson-bound mail that sank on the steamer Stratton last October in the Yukon river have arrived at Dawson. The sacks were found 100 miles below the wreck. Both sacks contained letters exclusively, and the mail matter was scarcely damaged.

German View of French Army.

Berlin.—General von Arnim, who has returned from the French maneuvers, being the first German officer attending them since 1870, is pleased with the courtesy officially extended him, and commended the French artillery and cavalry in general terms, but regarding the infantry he said: "As sharpshooters they are excellent, but they are less so when fighting in the ranks."

The outside of the milk can tells fairly well the condition of the contents, and the contents tell fairly well the condition of the place from which it came.

the whole story of Cyrus Noble whiskey.

age-purity

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods; Boots and Shoes; Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Crockery and Agate Ware; Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. || || Wood and Coal. || || ||

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves., South San Francisco, Cal.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Chinaman is the original shirt waist man. Only he wears his kind outside his trousers.

The opinion is expressed that the shirt-waist man has come to stay. Does that mean corsets?

Cape Nome has fizzled out, but the transportation companies doubtless can find something equally good next year.

It is claimed that the Dowager Empress of China was once a servant girl. This may account for her wonderful ability in making people stand around.

Considering that it is a fight for freedom, when the shirt waist wins its final victory it might celebrate the occasion by making the garment of Liberty silk.

A girl has got an injunction to prevent a man from making love to her. Here is new material for argument if the government-by-injunction men want to press the matter.

A Washington police judge has decided that profanity is excusable "under great provocation." Now the lawyers will have a chance to work overtime in bringing out what constitutes "great provocation."

It is rather a singular thing, and discouraging to the bargain, that the action of King Alexander of Servia in marrying an untitled lady has evoked more unfavorable criticism than anything else he ever did. Yet from all accounts it is about the only sensible thing he ever did. Its results will probably deter him from acting wisely again. It is easier to be a fool, anyway.

It must be a false alarm that the blonde girls are dying out in this country. Who is responsible for the announcement? There is nothing to prove that it is true. Men of hopeful minds will refuse to believe it without proof. The brunette girl is all right, but we could not do without the blonde. How many men would refuse to get married unless they could find girls with golden hair and blue eyes? The country cannot afford to lose its blue-eyed beauties with golden hair hanging down their backs or done up in psychic knots. Such an outlook cannot be contemplated with equanimity.

A writer in the New York Sun gives figures to show that the problem of procuring a sufficient number of railroad ties causes the corporations increasing perplexity. A mile of standard single-track railroad requires about forty-five hundred ties, and the average life of a tie is estimated at about five years. The annual requirement of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the part of the system east of Pittsburgh is nearly twenty-seven hundred thousand ties. The tie supply of all the railways of the country represents an aggregate impressive at once to the business instinct and to the imagination. Under the best conditions, and making no allowance for fire and other accidents, a plot of two thousand acres and a period of thirty years are required to produce a million ties. Every line of railroad thus becomes an argument in favor of preserving our forests from destruction.

Medical science, which now attributes all human ills to bugs as it once attributed them to the wrath of the gods, naturally could not overlook sunstroke, or, as the medicine man now prefers to call it, heat stroke. If we are to believe certain earnest gentlemen who pass their time squinting into microscopes sunstroke—or heat stroke—is due to a germ. Maybe it is. If that is so, however, we are no better off than before the sunstroke bacillus was discovered. Fortunately, moreover, we are no worse off. We are no more liable to be overcome by the predatory bacillus than we were when we attributed the trouble to the excessive heat of the sun. This is one redeeming trait of the germ theory. It does not seem to do any particular good, but it does no harm. Nowadays we call a bad cold "la grippe" and attribute it to a micro-organism known as the influenza bacillus. We have located the bug, but we cannot kill him. Still, the bug does no more harm now that he is known of all men than he did when his existence was unsuspected. Which is magnanimous of him. We may fairly expect similar generosity on the part of the sunstroke bacterium. His existence being duly recognized, he will not raise any especial row. He will keep on doing business as usual, though he now glories in a Latin name fifteen syllables long instead of being unheralded and unnamed—his activity being mistaken for natural if excessive heat. At the same time, people who believe in this new bug—and those who do not believe in him—will do wisely to exercise the same old precautions of avoiding extra exertion, of keeping out of the sun as much as possible and of using their stomachs gently and respectfully in the hot weather season. Bugs or no bugs, the man who will comport himself thus will not get sunstruck—or heatstruck.

Newspaper writers have made the death of C. P. Huntington the text for many articles on genius in money getting. Less was said about Mr. Huntington as an organizer, as a manager of great properties and as a promoter of large enterprises. There are many accumulators of wealth who, as far as

the world's affairs are concerned, are mere triflers and idlers, but we have had in America for half a century a class of men who have accumulated wealth through hard work and the employment of extraordinary talents in management. Such men have been as incessantly active in carrying out great schemes, as much absorbed in forwarding semi-public enterprises as the most commonplace workers in industrial fields. There has been for this class no elegant leisure, no lounging at home or abroad, no indulgence in social pleasures or dissipation. Such men have projected great public improvements and have organized schemes for the development of new commonwealths, not as a pastime but as an absorbing employment. If there has been any lesson in their lives it has been against the old dream that to be wealthy gave any one license to be useless and profligate. The example of such workers has stimulated the ambition and strengthened the character of young men who have inherited or acquired wealth. More than ever before we find young men of wealth disinclined to idleness and more prone to activity in business, in the professions, or in special lines of investigation. There is less disposition among young men to-day than ever before to regard the possession of money as the object and aim of life. The general impulse is to win a reputation, and this impulse is carrying hundreds of young men into the most trying work of practical life. There is no premium on idleness in this country. The wealthy men of the present day who have exercised the greatest influence have been those who used their money in achievements that directly or indirectly benefited the public. Collis P. Huntington's life illustrated this fact, even though it illustrated few other moral lessons.

Overworked and Neglected Members.
During the brief Spanish-American War hundreds of volunteers were rejected by the United States authorities because the condition of their feet rendered them unfit for military duty. "A marching army is just as strong as its feet," says the surgeon in "Soldiers Three," and he tells Mulvaney, moreover, that it would be better for him if he would put less whisky into his stomach, less tallow on his hair, and use the surplus quantity of both articles on his feet. In the German army, that military model for all the world, especial attention is paid to the feet of the men. Every private must bathe his feet once a day and grease them thoroughly, rubbing the ointment well into the flesh and massaging the soles, to keep them soft and flexible. If the women who uncomplainingly suffer such tortures would do likewise, much, if not all, of their suffering might be avoided. Overworked and tired feet are a source of infinite misery. Probably every woman who does even part of her housework, and every house-servant approaching middle age, suffers more or less from this cause. There is no part of the human body so generally neglected, none, not excepting the hair and teeth, which better repays intelligent care. Nothing rests and relieves this fatigue like soaking in warm water to which a little salt has been added, and rubbing with a coarse towel until the feet are in a healthy glow.—Woman's Home Companion.

Sympathy Misplaced.
One day during a cold snap last winter I saw an old man in a grocery eating rather suspiciously, and soon I saw him steal a potato from a barrelful of the tubers that stood outside the counter. The old fellow slipped out of the house as soon as he could conveniently, and limped away. I followed him, thinking to give him what change I could spare, for I thought he must be desperately poor if he must steal a potato.

When I caught up with him and offered him a little money the old man roared with laughter. When he had got his breath again he said: "You saw me steal the potato, didn't you?" "Yes, sir, I did."

"Well, lemme tell you, my son, I've got potatoes to sell. I raise thousands of bushels of them. I've got the biggest market-garden in this county, and I've got more money than you ever saw. Carryin' a potato in your pocket will cure the rheumatiz, but for it to do any good you've got to steal the potato. See?"

Quite Another Person.
It was not Mrs. Partington who wrote to the Listener the other day; Mrs. Partington is dead. It was another lady; and inasmuch as she is now far across the ocean, perhaps it is safe for me to make a note of the matter. The lady wrote me from Nuremberg:

"Last week we were in Luzerne—the week before in Southern France, the fortnight before that in Paris. Next week we are going to Leipzig and Berlin, and we hope to spend a part of August on the coast of Norway. You see I am getting to be a regular bog-trotter!"

A Rich Gold Mine.
The great gold mine located under the town of Ballarat, Australia, reputed to be the richest in the world, has yielded £30,000,000 worth of gold since it was opened thirty years ago.

Engineer's Punishment.
A Danish locomotive engineer has been punished with a fine of \$12,000 and four months' imprisonment for causing a railway accident by his carelessness.

Perished in Earthquakes.
It is estimated that since the beginning of the historical era 13,000,000 persons have perished in earthquakes.

CHAT OF THE CHURCH

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

News Notes from All Lands Regarding Their Religious Thought and Movement—What the Great Denominations Are Doing.

"Well, I do hope when we get a new pastor, he will have a wife who will be of some use in the church, for we all know the last one wasn't."

The Ladies' Aid Society of the church without a pastor were talking together of the merits and demerits of a prospective candidate for the vacant pulpit, and Mrs. Brown had thus emphatically expressed herself in regard to the minister's wife.

"For my part," spoke up Mrs. Smith, "I can't see why so much is expected of the pastor's wife. Because of her position, of course, she occupies an important place in the life of the church; she is the first lady indeed, but this is no reason why she should be depended upon to do the work that the other women members claim they haven't the time or ability to do. Why should she be expected to be president of the missionary and benevolent societies, have charge of the young people's work, look after the socials, receptions and teas, call regularly upon every member of the church, visit the sick and indifferent ones and always be ready at home to entertain whoever may call?"

A member interrupted Mrs. Smith long enough to state that she "knew one minister's wife who not only did all that had been mentioned of church work, but once, during her husband's absence, was called upon to officiate at a funeral. This, however, she declined to do, wisely concluding, probably, that a church's confidence in the pastor's wife's ability should somewhere reach a limit."

"The wife of the pastor," continued Mrs. Smith, "is not paid a salary to serve the church, as her husband is; then, why should so much be expected of her? In many cases she does her own work, and has a family of little ones to bring up, and time and strength are as limited with her as with any of us. Of her own free will she will help in every way she can, but no more should be required of her than she is able and willing to give. Nor should she be criticised for what she does or does not do. She surely should have the right to do as best pleases her, the same as any other woman in the church."

Was Mrs. Smith right?

Ideals.
We all have our ideals. For earliest youth we lay plans for the future, as to what we shall be and what we shall do when we become grown. The things we admire in others we determine to cultivate in ourselves; even as children we strive to copy our elders, and children are oftentimes the reflex portrait of their elders, and in this last suggestion we may recognize how important it is that the little ones placed in our care should see the very best side of our nature and discern only the worthiest aims and motives for their imitation. The foundation for manhood and womanhood is laid in the very cradle, and the responsibility of training a child "in the way it should go" is by no means a light nor insignificant duty. What a child is when it has reached the estate of manhood or womanhood largely depends upon the parent and the influence of the home. Far down into the years will go the memory of the home atmosphere, proving either a curse or a blessing.

There are many records of noble lives of grand men and women whose biographies are an inspiration to great deeds and lofty purposes; but true manliness and true womanliness may be gained by those who are destined never to become famous. True manliness and true womanliness may reach after a high ideal; but, first of all, they consist in trust in God. What may seem a tangled labyrinth is the way in which they delight, because it leads up to Him. The true man and the true woman never complain of their birth, their station, their poverty, their hardships; they do not spend their time in envying their neighbors, or lamenting another's prosperity, or in wishing a different lot had been assigned to them; they have the courage born of faith, which overcomes all difficulties, surmounts all obstacles, and rejoices in holy activity.

Veiled.
Our fragile hearts would break with joy if we should gain a glimpse of heaven. We could not linger at our tasks; we could not wait to be forgiven.

If we could know each dear surprise, Which God is keeping, day by day, How could we bear earth's sullen gloom? How could we tread our rugged way?

The shining form of Truth is veiled, We cannot face its wondrous white. God knows we should be stricken blind, Before its full, effulgent light.

And so He draws a gracious mist, Just softened with the hues we know, Across the glare, and shrouds away The glory of its dazzling snow.

O blessed plan, that wisely holds Our hearts intent upon thy will! We praise Thee that we cannot know The mysteries Thou keepest still!—Julia H. Thayer.

Belief in Yourself.
If you would succeed up to the limit of your possibilities, hold constantly to the belief that you are success-organized and that you will be successful, no matter what opposes. Never allow a shadow of doubt to enter your mind that the Creator intended you to win in life's battle. Regard every suggestion that your life may be a failure.

that you are not made like those who succeed, and expel it from your mind as you would a thief from your home.

A man's greatest enemies are his doubts. Resolutely refuse to surround yourself with an army of doubts, fears and anxieties. Vigorously dispel these foes of your success and happiness or they will undermine your future. Be firmly convinced that you were made in the image of perfection, designed for success and happiness, and that you have the power to strangle the evils which would thwart you.

The Entrance of God's Word.
Like children, we are all often crying because of the darkness, crying for the light. We seek light everywhere—the faint glimmer from Nature, the dim candle of men's reasoning. Yet we have close at hand the lamp God has furnished to guide our feet. Do we doubt which is the right path, or whether we are following it? Are we wrapped in shadows of distrust? Does sorrow cover us with its pall of midnight blackness? Has fierce temptation or grievous sin shut us in Egyptian darkness? There is no gloom so thick that God's word cannot pierce it and show to us the safe road. The rays of Christ's love will brighten any spot on which we stand, and the beams of promise will light the way.

A Symphony.
To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury, refinement rather than fashion, to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart, to study hard, think quietly, act frankly, speak gently; in a word, to let the spiritual unbidden and unseen grow up through the common—this is to be my symphony!—Rev. William Henry Channing.

GOOD REASONS.

Given by Chinese for Their Objections to Use of Machinery.

The Occident has always underestimated the mechanical ability of the Chinese, although a number of the most useful "inventions" of civilization were known by the Chinese thousands of years ago. As a matter of fact, in mechanical ability and skill, the Chinaman stands exceptionally high. In the foreign shops and factories of the East the native artisan compares favorably with the workman of any other nation, especially in the use of Western tools, methods and machinery. In a broader sense, in the erection of bridges, construction of temples, roads, canals—in the wide sense of the engineer, the Chinaman compares well with his fellows in more civilized lands. Many of his bridges are marvelous, not only for their beauty and accuracy of construction, but in the difficulties overcome and in the solidity of their foundations. Here the Chinaman's characteristic of thoroughness expresses itself. "The Chinaman builds for all time; the rest of the world builds for to-day."

To return to their mechanical ability. It should be stated that their opposition to machinery is sensible. It exists not only among the presumably ignorant, who labor for their daily support, but among the rich and highly educated as well. The reason for this opposition is founded upon social and economic conditions unlike those in any other part of the world.

The statement is as follows:
1. Every man in China is a worker, and only by untiring industry is he capable of feeding and clothing himself and family.
2. All branches of industry are full. There is never lack of labor nor of work to do, and so nicely adjusted have become the economic conditions through centuries of struggle that practical content reigns among the workers, and any upsetting of the equilibrium of supply and demand produces widespread distress.

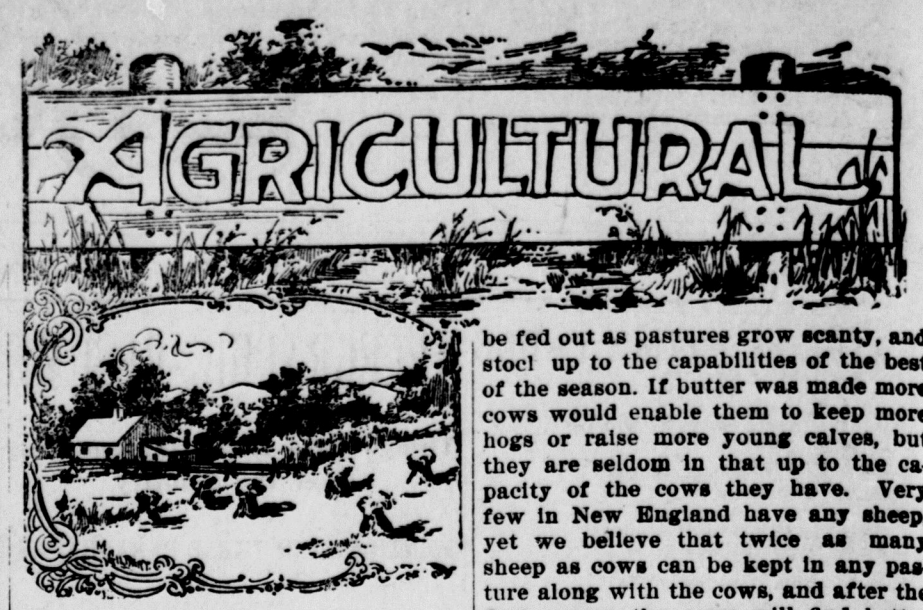
The proposition: Introduce a machine which shall, by the supervision of one man, be able to do the work of ten men.
The result is that blue men are thrown out of that particular task. There is no outlet for their industry for the reason given in Paragraph 2 of the statement. Therefore these nine men must starve, steal, or emigrate. This is pretty nearly the correct status of the working world in China, and is the underlying reason for the opposition to labor-saving machinery. In this great empire a labor-saving tool or machine is an economic curse, and will remain so until the conditions are greatly modified throughout China.

"Shabby Old Coat."
West Point was, for the last ten years of his life, the summer home of General Scott, of whom Mrs. Sherwood, in her "Reminiscences," pleasantly gossips:

The hero of the Mexican War always, on the Fourth of July, wore his old military coat, the one in which he rode into the Mexican capital "on top of a picnic," as he used to say. "Very shabby old coat, madam, very shabby old coat!" the gratified old man would exclaim, as he felt a lady's hand laid gently on his arm, as she asked to touch the sacred cloth. He wore the coat on many historic days, and was pleased to shoulder his cane and fight his battles over again.

Once, while telling the story of Arnold's treason, and pointing out from the hotel piazza the spots associated with the traitor, he said, referring to Mrs. Arnold's devotion to her husband, "She clung like ivy to a worthless thing."

Promotion Very Slow.
Promotion in the Russian army is exceedingly slow. It takes 16 to 17 years for a captain to become a lieutenant colonel, and 14 years for a lieutenant colonel to become a colonel.



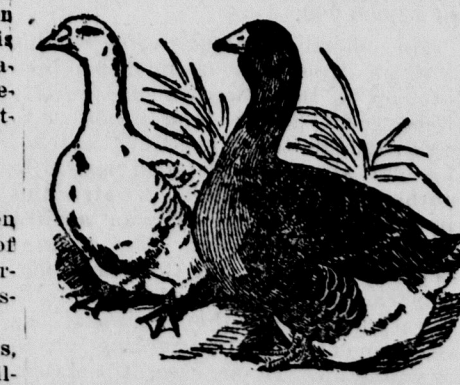
Plow Attachments.
When plowing down corn stubble, green crops, tall weeds, manure or straw, a number of devices are used to draw the stalks and litter into the furrow and distribute along so as to be covered by the plow, the most common of which is the chain arrangement shown in the figure, reproduced from the Rural New-Yorker. The chain usually is about five feet in length, one end fastened to the plow and the other to plow beam at the place where the coulter is attached, allowing the chain to drag along the bottom of furrow and



over portion of the unplowed ground. Some prefer to fasten the chain farther back on the plow beam or at the standard. In turning under very heavy corn stubble the chain is sometimes found too light to do its work well, and an extra device is added. This is a round stick of wood one foot long and two inches in diameter, one end pointed and the other flattened, and wired to chain at point chain leaves furrow to fasten to plow beam. The earth as it leaves the moldboard falls on the stick and causes it to hold the chain always in the right position, drawing to the bottom of the furrow the heaviest corn-stalks or weeds.

Sheep Worms.
The full treatment recommended by the Ohio experiment station for worms in sheep or lambs is to put a gallon of flaxseed in a cheesecloth sack and place this in a kettle with two gallons of water and let it steep for two hours. Then remove the bag and let it drain thoroughly into the kettle. When the flaxseed tea is about as warm as freshly drawn milk, put 4 ounces into a bottle and add a common tablespoonful of gasoline for each sheep of 60 to 80 pounds weight. Shake well for a minute or two, then turn into the drenching bottle and give to the sheep. Have the sheep set up on its rump and held between the knees, taking care not to throw the head farther back than the line of the back. The sheep should be soused in the evening and not fed before 10 o'clock, when the dose may be given. Allow them to remain three hours longer without food or drink; then let them feed until evening. Repeat this treatment for three days, and in a week's time give three days more of the treatment and again repeat at end of ten days more, always giving the medicine after about sixteen hours' fasting and fasting about three hours after giving it. The flaxseed tea need not be made fresh each time, but should be warmed every time, as the gasoline mixes better with it and passes down from the mouth and throat to stomach.

Keeping Geese.
The accompanying illustrations will give a satisfactory idea of the Toulouse and Embden geese. The Embden is all white, but the Toulouse is much larger bird, and will mature one-half heavier a bird for the markets. It will have one-half more feathers, and, as



geese will get the most of their living on grass pasture and the insects and other water food in a stream, they are quite cheaply kept. One breed of geese will sell in the market at many times the price of as many chicks, so that on the whole geese, if properly kept, will be the most profitable of all kinds of poultry.

Keep More Stock.
Not one-half of our farmers keep as much stock as they should or as they might keep if they would make a little effort. Their pastures are perhaps stocked up to or a little above the number that can be fed well at that part of summer or fall when the pasture is at its poorest, but not half up to the number which can find food when the grass starts in spring. As a result the early grass grows hard and woody, and the stock eat it only when starved to it, and then find little nutrition in it. How easy it is to provide for green crops to

be fed out as pastures grow scanty, and stock up to the capabilities of the best of the season. If butter was made more cows would enable them to keep more hogs or raise more young calves, but they are seldom in that up to the capacity of the cows they have. Very few in New England have any sheep, yet we believe that twice as many sheep as cows can be kept in any pasture along with the cows, and after the first season the cows will find better feed because the sheep have been there. And in poultry the capacity of a farm for poultry keeping is only limited by the ability of some one to properly care for them. All this means more work, but it means more manure, better crops and larger profits.—American Cultivator.

Value of Skim Milk.
Prof. Henry, in "Feed and Feeding," gives a table showing the value of skim milk when fed to swine at the rate of one to three pounds of milk with a pound of cornmeal, or when from seven to nine pounds of milk was used to the pound of meal. With corn at \$10 per ton the milk was worth 15 cents per hundred pounds when the smaller quantity was used, and only nine cents when the larger amount was used. As corn advanced in price the rates were at \$12, 18 and 11 cents; at \$14, 21 and 13 cents; at \$16, 24 and 15 cents; at \$18, 28 and 16 cents; at \$20, 31 and 18 cents; and at \$30 per ton for corn, or 85 cents a bushel, milk was worth 36 and 27 cents per hundred pounds, being in each case of most value when from one to three pounds of milk was used with a pound of meal. These experiments were made by actual feed tests on swine with varying quantities of milk and grain and grain alone, and are the most conclusive of any we have ever seen reported.

Space Taken Up by Fences.
In a ten-acre square field, if the fence or wall and the bushes and weeds allowed to grow along by the side of it are one rod wide there is nearly one-tenth part of the land occupied by what is of no use, but often a damage to the rest of the field as a harbor for insect pests and the small wild animals that prey upon the crops, beside the injury done by the roots of the bushes drawing upon the fertility of the soil and the weed seeds grown there that help to make the labor of the farmer harder. Yet we have seen many fields much smaller than ten acres so bordered, and of course the waste of land was much larger. To all who have such hedge-rows, we say grub them out. Use the whole of the field, and if bushes and weeds are wanted give up some other field to them than that which is thought good enough for cultivation or mowing.—Exchange.

Thumps in Young Pigs.
Now is the season of the year that the young pigs begin to get so nice and fat and lay around the pen with their mother in the nest until they begin to get their breath hard and finally their sides begin to heave and thump, and if you don't watch out they begin to die, says Whinnery's Swine Advocate. This disease is usually the fault of the owner in allowing the pigs too little exercise. A sow that is a good suckler of rich milk is the one that is generally so unfortunate. The best plan that I ever have tried was to place one or two pigs at a time in a pen away from the sow and let them run around the pen trying to get out. This gives them plenty of the exercise, and if repeated often will have the desired effect. If the case is a severe one it is well at the beginning of the treatment to give a small dose of castor oil to the sow or pigs.

New Churns.
When it becomes necessary to procure a new churn for the dairy, get one with a marked capacity at least one-half larger than the quantity of cream that is expected to be churned. We never saw a churn of any pattern that did not do its work better when from one-half to two-thirds full than when more was put in it. We have some prejudice against those churns which have paddles or other arrangements inside, though the best one we ever used was built so, and we made good butter and salted it and worked it in the churn. But that was before we ever saw an oscillating churn or swing churn, and when we saw one of those we quickly decided that they were on the right principle, easier to handle, easier to keep clean and sweet and less liable to injure the butter.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Hogs.
Farmers who raise a few hogs to sell around home should keep the pig ready for market until the market is ready for the pig. Kept in good condition on green pasture supplemented with a little corn every day, the cost of feeding for a few weeks longer is very slight. Try to so arrange matters as not to be compelled to sell anything until everything is favorable. There is profit in so doing.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

No Short Cut to Success.
The man who attempts poultry raising must learn the business. There is no short cut to success. It must be a steady, sturdy, persistent line purpose to carry a man to the sure ground where he can feel that he is master of the situation. Happy-go-lucky methods may serve their purpose for a time, but these cannot endure. Learn the business.—Maine Farmer.

TIME'S VAGARIES.

We wandered by the riverside,
The maiden fair and I;
My arm about her waist was tied,
Her looks were coy and shy.
The moon on high in brightest sheen
Looked down with face benign—
My years they numbered just sixteen,
While she was twenty-nine.

We talked in lovers' tend'rest strain,
That maiden fair and I;
My blighted state was my refrain,
She gave me sigh for sigh.
And sweet words, too, which she did
mean,
Were meted out to mine—
My years they numbered just sixteen,
While she was twenty-nine.

But cruel interruption came
Betwixt that maid and me,
And I was hurried off to claim
A fortune o'er the sea.
I thought of her, my fairy queen,
And for awhile did pine—
For I was only just sixteen,
While she was twenty-nine.

Now, thirteen years have come and gone
Since we met by the shore,
And I've come back from torrid zone,
And we have met once more.
But what is this? It beats me clean—
Explain it, orb divine!
The lady now is just sixteen,
And I am twenty-nine!
—Life.

The Doctor's Revenge.

A GROUP of gentlemen were enjoying their after dinner cigars in the smoking-room. Pereira, the Jewish director of the theater, stood before the fireplace.

"I am not a dramatist," remarked the tall Maurice, an attaché of the embassy. "Nevertheless, if you wish, Pereira, I will tell you a story of which, it seems to me, a professional might make use."

"Go ahead."

"The story went the round of the Viennese salons during my Austrian service. There was, in Vienna, a physician who was famous for his successful treatment of heart disease. His name—I change the names naturally, for the affair was a tragic one—was Dr. Arnold. Although scarcely 40 years old, he had a splendid practice. He was a handsome man, with regular features and fair whiskers—the true Austrian type—but with a pair of eyes blue and cold as steel. A Russian family residing at Vienna—we will call them, if you please, the Skebeloffs—called the doctor in consultation concerning their daughter, in whom the specialist recognized at first glance the commencement of aneurism.

"Although received in good society, these Skebeloffs were regarded with suspicion. They lived in style at a hotel, and maintained a large train of servants, but their diamonds were said by some to be false.

"But the doctor was infatuated with Mlle. Macha, and asked her hand in marriage. He was accepted, and the wedding took place in three months, and then the Skebeloff family, suddenly tiring of Vienna, fled to more agreeable surroundings. The doctor's wife made a very favorable impression upon Viennese society. The couple were very interesting. The doctor loved Macha as his wife and his patient—he adored her and he prescribed for her.

"The young wife seemed so well that her husband allowed her a turn of the waltz, now and again, as a medicine, but I think from motives of jealousy he would have forbidden it. For Capt. Blazewitz—an Apollo in a white uniform—was always the first to write his name on Mme. Arnold's card, and he used to hold her in his arms very tenderly."

"Good," said Pereira. "There, Maurice, your scene is set and your characters in place. Now for the action."

"So be it. One day the doctor discovered a package of letters."

"A package of letters? Oh, that's old!"

"Pereira, you are aggravating. In your plays you may put in what you choose. But in reality there was a package of letters."

"Which gave the husband proof that his wife was in love?"

"Apparently."

"And which caused him to conceive a plot for vengeance?"

"You know the story, Pereira? Then tell it yourself."

"No, my friend, but I guess, that's all; then the husband had his revenge."

"By one of those crimes that ever remain unexplained."

"How do you know?"

"Because the doctor has spoken. Yes, the culprit himself afterward yielded to that irresistible and fatal need of confidence which dwells within every one."

"The husband—"

"Conceived a horrible revenge, but one specially reserved to a member of his profession. Macha, as he well knew, was not completely cured of that heart trouble for which he had attended her with so much zeal and love during two years. Controlling his anger, he forced himself to play the role of a restless and suspicious husband, and thus create fear and agony in the mind of his guilty wife. He knew, by the letters which he had found, of the passion which consumed the two lovers, and he was sure they would endeavor to meet, even in the midst of dangers and difficulties. This domestic Machiavelli profited by the situation. From that moment a mysterious power placed all sorts of obstacles between Macha and M. de Blazewitz. Without entirely separating them, it caused them to miss their meetings, interrupted their correspondence and poisoned their love; and in this life, filled with keen and sor-

rowful emotions, Mme. Arnold's health again changed rapidly. The doctor killed his wife with as much skill as he had formerly exercised in curing her. The adroit man would cause an hour of wild terror, which gives a morbid activity to the circulation, to be followed by long days of sadness, which contracted the heart and withheld the blood. Then he would suddenly seem to have no suspicions or jealousy, and would appear deeply touched by his wife's sufferings. "Why, what is the matter, my poor Macha?" he would say. "My diagnosis can discover nothing, yet you seem to be dying of grief. Are you not happy with me?" And at the same time he would observe with a diabolical pleasure the progress of the disease, and would torture his victim with his hypocritical despair. At the end of six months her syncope were more frequent, her palpitations more rapid; the most distressing symptoms of aneurism had appeared. Ah, ah, Pereira, you don't interrupt me now!"

"Ah, yes, that's the second act, the kernel of the piece. But the catastrophe—the catastrophe!"

"The catastrophe is called for; here it is. One evening the doctor strode into his wife's room in a temper. 'Madame, I know all. M. de Blazewitz is your lover.' Poor Macha became as white as a sheet, and her lips assumed the bluish tint of a corpse. 'Kill me,' she said.

"I will not raise my hand against a woman," continued Arnold. "Your lover has paid the debt for both of you. I have just fought a duel with M. Blazewitz and I killed him." Macha fell senseless to the floor. But the doctor lied. He would not have dared to lay his finger upon the handsome captain, who enjoyed the reputation of being the best shot in Vienna. He knelt beside his wife and took her hand. The pulse still beat; she lived. Then the assassin gave his care and resuscitated her.

"Put on your ball dress and all your diamonds," he ordered, "and come with me to the ball of the French embassy. We are invited."

"Never! I could not."

"Go and dress immediately! I fought the duel with M. de Blazewitz under the pretext of a quarrel over a game of cards. But you were compromised, so you must show yourself with me to-night, or I shall be disgraced. Dress—I command you!"

"The unhappy woman was obliged to obey. How could she resist the man whom she had so cruelly deceived? She made her toilet and accompanied her husband to the ball. There she sank into a chair in the first salon, where the hussar announced the names of the arrivals.

"The doctor was in full dress, with all his medals and decorations upon his breast. He stood behind his wife's chair. Suddenly, after a quick glance into the ante-chamber, he leaned over the chair as if to whisper an endearing phrase in Macha's ear.

"Your pain has not killed you, miserable woman?"

"Alas, not yet," she murmured in reply.

"Very well, then, look here," he added, pointing to the door, "and die with joy." At that moment the hussar announced "Capt. Baron de Blazewitz." The handsome officer entered with a smile upon his lips and looked about for Mme. Arnold, but he scarcely recognized her. She had just arisen from her seat as though moved by a spring. Her countenance was livid. She glanced at him with a strange, wild light burning in her eye, raised her hand to her throat and fell heavily to the floor—this time dead. The doctor threw himself by her side, uttering wild cries of grief, and the despair of M. de Blazewitz would have provoked a scandal had his friends not led him away. The guests retired, the waiters devoured the supper, and the ambassador's wife was in a rage, for she had designed an especial figure for the cotillon, which she hoped would make a great sensation."

"Well, and what became of the doctor?"

"As I told you, in an unguarded moment he boasted of his crime, which of course escaped punishment. But a residence at Vienna became impossible. To-day he is at Varsovie, where he has a large practice, and his constant admonition to his patients is 'Avoid excitement! Avoid excitement!'"

"The Nose Lasts Longest."

Bone and cartilage enter so largely into the structure of the nose and determine its characteristics, that it undergoes little perceptible change, as a rule, with the lapse of years. The brow becomes wrinkled, and crows' feet gather round the eyes, which themselves gradually grow dim as time rolls on; cheeks lose the bloom which cosmetics cannot replace, and lips their fullness and color.

The chin, dimpled in youth, develops angularities or globularities, as the case may be, and the eyebrows become heavy with the crop of many years' growth. The nose shows no mark comparable to these familiar facial indications of the approach of old age, and practically enjoys immunity from the ravages which time makes on the other features of the face. Next to the nose, probably the ears, as a rule, show the fewest and least obvious signs of old age.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Shooting Fish.

The shooting fish is a native of the East Indies. It has a hollow cylindrical beak. When it spies a fly sitting on the plant that grow in shallow water, with remarkable dexterity it ejects out of a tubular mouth a single drop of water, which seldom misses its aim, and striking the fly into the water, the fish make it its prey.

O is the most charitable letter in the alphabet; it is found oftener than any other in doing good.

WOMEN

HOW TO TALK INTERESTINGLY.

ENTERTAINING conversation is not alone dependent upon a well-stored mind, a ready wit or broad culture," writes Mrs. Burton Kingsland in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It lays under contribution qualities of heart as well as head, and should reveal sincerity, sympathy and simplicity. We must feel an interest in our subject before we can inspire it, and enthusiasm is contagious when it is sincere. It gives animation to the face, vivacity to the manner, and has a thought-compelling power that aids fluency of expression. Sympathy and adaptability are created in a measure by the desire to please, but one must be sensitive to the mood of one's audience and quick to perceive when someone else wishes to speak. There are talkers who metaphorically take the bit between their teeth and run away with a subject. When they finally cease no one has anything to say, despairing of opportunity. Without simplicity no conversation has charm. The moment we perceive that it is labored, or that the speaker seems to calculate the effect of his words, if unnecessary mention is made of desirable acquaintances or there is a display of attainments or mock-innocent vaunting of advantages—that moment do we feel only contempt for the affectation and pretense. Truth has a marvelous power of making itself felt, in spite of what is said. Self-consciousness is but egotism under a less severe name, and self must be forgotten before we can add to our speech the grace and dignity of simplicity."

Thinks Famous Artist Is Her Brother.

Samuel Landeau's sister, who, with her mother, has been searching for him for years, believes he is the Paris painter who married a New York heiress. They left Cincinnati years ago, and mother and sister, in reduced circumstances, fear the wealthy artist may not recognize them.

The Plain Sister.

There is one type of true-hearted, unselfish woman whom the world does not know how to appreciate at her full value. She is the plain sister in a family of pretty daughters. The fact that she is not a beauty is regarded by the handsome mother as a personal grievance, and by the better-looking sisters as an excuse for palming off on to her slender shoulders all the disagreeable burdens that they think are not necessary for butterflies to assume.

Instead of being given the best in the way of clothing, in order that any actually unpleasant physical defects may be hidden thereby, the ugly duckling is obliged to take the cast-off garments of the favored ones and wear them whether they are becoming or not.

When invitations come and the exchequer is rather slim the plain one remains at home. She is always expected to perform the services of maid, to be ever ready to wait on the others, preparing the goodies when company is expected, but never requested to join in the festivities she has slaved so hard to make a success. Sometimes a sensible man recognizes the worth of this youthful martyr and bears her away to a new home before the prettier ones have recovered from their astonishment at having been overlooked, but in too many cases the genuine beauty of character lies hidden and unrecognized behind the flaunting, ever-winning presence of beauty of face and form.

New Patriotic Society.

Mrs. Agnes Korndorfer, of Philadelphia, has organized another association in connection with the G. A. R. It is to be composed entirely of women. The new association will take in those women who, during the Civil War, were either too young to go to the front as nurses or had no male relatives in the Northern army, but who aided the boys in blue by preparing lint and bandages for the wounded soldiers, or by taking food or flowers to the various hospitals.

Wretched Existence.

Chinese women cannot read; they know nothing of what is going on in the world, and as a consequence they have no general topics of conversation. When visiting one another they chatter constantly of money, the principal god of their race. "What did that cost?"

How much is it worth?" and "How much money did she pay for this?" are ever-recurring questions.

Among the lower classes the women lead a life indescribably wretched. Their homes are either filthy hovels or miserable hovels on land. No attempt at cleanliness or sanitary conditions is made, and ten persons are crowded into the space which one should have. The results can better be imagined than described. Underfed and overworked, the women are slaves to the men. The head of the house works in the fields or acts as coolie, and when he fails to earn his four or five cents a day the women have starvation added to blows and kicks.—Chicago News.

America Good Enough.

Mrs. John Bell, who with her husband spent three years as a Methodist missionary among the tribes of the Sierra Leone colony, on the western coast of Africa, and who lived to return and tell about it, will for the future remain in America. She says that besides being in constant danger from man-eating people, they were in danger from beasts of the forest, leopards frequently visiting their house and poisonous snakes coming to the door. Mrs. Bell herself stepped on a boa constrictor one evening as she was going out of the house.

Counted the Stitches.

In the early part of the century an old maiden lady, who probably had no great faith in the gratitude of mankind, kept an elaborate account of the number of stitches she put into hand-made shirt, and the sum total is certainly astonishing:

Stitching the collar, four rows..... 3,000

Sewing the ends..... 500

Buttonholes and sewing on buttons 150

Sewing on collar and gathering neck..... 1,204

Stitching waistbands..... 1,228

Sewing the ends..... 68

Buttonholes..... 114

Hemming the skirts..... 264

Gathering the sleeves..... 840

Setting on waistbands..... 458

Stitching shoulder straps, three rows each..... 1,880

Hemming the neck..... 300

Sewing the sleeves..... 2,554

Setting sleeves and gussets..... 3,050

Taping the sleeves..... 1,526

Sewing the seams..... 848

Setting side gussets..... 424

Hemming the bottom..... 1,104

Total number of stitches..... 20,646

Cordiality a Heart Winner.

There is hardly anything—in fact, I honestly believe there is nothing—that can take the place of cordiality in the home so far as the pleasure of guests is concerned. Fittings and furnishings may be elegant, the carpets upon which you tread may have been designed and woven by the most skilled hands in all the world, and the paintings that hang on the walls be genuine old masters, and yet if in the midst of all this beauty and elegance you are not met with a cordial smile and hand-clasp, you are conscious of something lacking, and the voice must sound cordially. Words alone, no matter how well chosen, are empty unless there is a true ring in the voice. Therefore, cultivate a cordial voice if you care to win a little place in the hearts of those you daily meet.—Baltimore Herald.

Shot a Burglar.

The Atlantic City colony is loudly congratulating Miss Lorena Adams for her heroic defense of her home. It was entered by a negro burglar, into whom she sent a bullet. Miss Adams was dreaming peacefully when she felt a hand under her head. She did not scream, but felt for her pistol, and says she was not a bit afraid.

Care of Shoes.

Don't wear a shoe so large that it slips at the heel.

Don't wear a shoe with a sole narrower than the outline of the foot traced with a pencil drawn close under the rounding edge.

Don't wear the top of a boot tight, as it interferes with the action of the calf-muscles, makes one walk awkwardly and causes the ankle to swell.

Don't fail to wipe shoes with soft dressing at least once a week.

Don't wear a shoe that has commenced to run over. Have the heel straightened at once and finished on the worn edge with a row of tiny nails.

Don't economize on footwear; a good shoe is a cheap shoe.

The Engaged Man's Gifts.

There is nothing that pleases the engaged man more than to shower gifts upon the woman he hopes to marry, but very often it happens that he spends a great deal of money and anxious thought over the purchases, and often fails to get what is most suitable or wished for. The engagement ring proper is one of these innocent pitfalls, and it would be far wiser to get a little instruction on that momentous subject before buying it; if not from his fiancée herself, why, then, from some obliging sister or cousin or aunt in her confidence.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Example Better than Precept.

Said Mrs. Crab unto her son, "One pleasant summer day, 'It really grieves me very much To see the awkward way

"In which you walk. If you'd appear As others do, you'd go. Not in that stiff, one-sided style, But straight ahead." "Just show

"Me what to do," said little Crab, "And quickly I'll obey."

"Well, follow me!" cried mother Crab; "Watch, and I'll lead the way."

Then off she started to the right, "A slight mistake," quoth she, As to the left she slowly turned, As awkward as could be.

Then little Crab smiled to himself; "Perhaps, some other day When you can do it right, I'll learn," He said, "but now I'll play."

Just bear this fact in mind, my dear, Before you start to teach; Be sure that you are well prepared To practice what you preach.

A Splendid Receipt.

"I want a drink," said baby, "Go to the kitchen. Mary will give me a drink," said mother.

"I don't want to," baby demurred. "Mary is cross."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

The Victoria Cross has been won on three occasions by boys—in 1855, during the Crimean campaign, by two young members of the famous Naval Brigade, and in 1867, when a combined fleet of British, French and Dutch ships made war upon Japan, by a midshipman of the Eurymachus. The first of the trio was Edward Daniels, who, when the horses taking an ammunition wagon filled with powder were killed by a shell, rushed out and headed a party which safely brought in the ammunition under a rain of bullets in which it seemed impossible for anyone to live. The second act of bravery was performed by a young boatswain, named Sullivan, when the famous Malakoff battery was taken. He took out a flagstaff and placed it on a certain mound which hid a Russian battery from our gunners, having in so doing traversed the enemy's line of fire. On the mound he had to dig the hole for the flagstaff with his fingers and pile stones around it to keep it firm. His coolness so excited the Russians that they all aimed wide, and the man escaped to receive, in addition to the famous cross, the French Legion of Honor. The act which won the Victoria Cross for Duncan Boyes, the midshipman of the Eurymachus, occurred when the combined fleets landed a contingent of men against the Japs. It was thought, however, that the Britishers alone could successfully tackle the situation, so the French and Dutch were sent back, whereupon a large body of Japanese came into view and made a determined attack. The midshipman, who was carrying the colors with the leading company, rushed ahead for some twenty yards toward the defenses, as though about to attempt their capture single-handed. He was called back and severely reprimanded by his captain, but the spirit of daring he had displayed infected the others, and as one man they followed him and soon took the defenses. Boyes' uniform was torn to rags by bullets, as were also the colors he carried, but he himself came out safe and sound, having well earned his reward.—Navy and Army.

The Feast of Dolls.

Every girl in Tokio, from the tiny toddlers to the maids who think themselves women, devote a whole gala week to their dolls. The dolls are beautiful, nicely modeled, and clad often in the quaint old court dress of Japan. And yet whether the dolls or their owners—little girls, may be of seven, with their hair "done up, and bedowered, and walking about in long, fantastically colored kimonos, with pert airs and solemnly affected dignity—are the

more entertaining, it would be hard to say. The little dolls belonging to one little girl invite the little dolls belonging to another little girl to a feast, and everything is conducted with decorum and stateliness. Then the invitation comes from the other side. And all day long the little dolls are being taken round to call on other little dolls. For seven days this charming feast of dolls lasts, the most eagerly looked-forward-to festival in the Japanese calendar.

Leaf-Rolling Caterpillars.

There are many kinds of "leaf-rolling" caterpillars, each employing a different mode of rolling the leaf, but in all cases the leaf is held in position by the silken threads spun by the caterpillar. There are plenty of birds about the trees, and they know well enough that within the circled leaves little caterpillars reside. But they do not find that they can always make a meal on the caterpillars, and for the following reason: The curled leaf is like a tube open at both ends, the caterpillar lying snugly in the interior. So when a bird puts its beak into one end of the tube, the caterpillar tumbles out at the other, and lets itself drop to the distance of some feet, supporting itself by a silken thread that it spins. The bird finds that its prey has escaped, and not having sufficient inductive reason to trace the silken thread and so find the caterpillar, goes off to try its fortune elsewhere. The danger being over, the caterpillar ascends its silken ladder, and quietly regains possession of its home.

A Much-Married Centenarian Turk.

In the village of Bodra a Turk named Ismail, aged 120 years, is in such good health that he frequently walks to Bartin, six hours distance, to sell eggs, for he is a poultry dealer. He has had thirty-four wives, the last of whom he married only a few days ago. The bride is sixty years his junior, and the marriage was celebrated with much solemnity, to the sound of drums and fifes and of volleys from firearms. The whole village was en fete. The wedding procession included all the male progeny of the patriarch bridegroom, consisting of 140 sons, grandsons and great-grandsons. The number of his female progeny is not stated.—Constantinople Terdjumani-Hakikat.

The Deer's Acute Scent.

The power of scent possessed by a deer is wonderfully acute. These animals have been known to take fright at the scent of a man twenty-four hours after he had passed the spot.

American Cotton.

Germany uses each year one and a half million bales of American cotton.

A long-suffering wife says her husband's income is anywhere between 1 and 3 a. m.



MRS. J. BELL.



Samuel Landeau's sister, who, with her mother, has been searching for him for years, believes he is the Paris painter who married a New York heiress.



LORENA ADAMS.



Mrs. Korndorfer.



A JAPANESE DOLL'S OWNER.

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

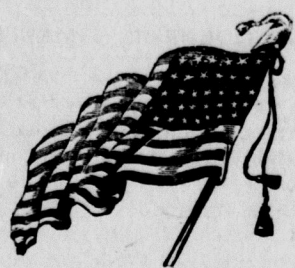
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.



For President

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.....of Ohio

For Vice-President

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.....of New York

For Congress

—Fifth District

Hon. E. F. Loud.

For State Senator

—29th District

Hon. Jos. L. Byrnes.

For Assemblyman

—52d District

Hon. Henry Ward Brown.

For Supervisor

—First District

Julius C. Eikerenkotter.

The San Francisco Examiner ripped Bryan up the back on free silver very recently and the past week has been giving Phelan and McNab a rousing roast on account of bossism. The Examiner is in a state of insurrection.

The Bryan press tried roasting Roosevelt and gave up the undertaking as a bad job. Another detachment of the Bryan forces tried the same game with rougher weapons at Victor, Colorado, the other day, but they, too, found the gallant Teddy invincible.

How do the Bryanites, who are denouncing President McKinley's policy in the Philippines, as imperialism, account for the fact that nine-tenths, if not more, of all those who have gone to the Philippines citizen soldiers, whether Democrats or Republicans, have come back supporters of President McKinley?

The Bryanites cannot deny the presence of the "full dinner pail" and its force as an argument against making a change in our National policy, but to weaken the force of a factor they cannot ignore, they shout in chorus: "Oh,

yes! the full dinner pail is all right, but workingmen want something more; they want a comfortable home, good clothes and education for their children."

Of course, workingmen want all these and the only way to reach them is the full dinner-pail route. How much of these good things could workingmen get with an empty dinner-pail?

The howl raised by the Bryanites over the Sulu treaty, consists of a mixture of noise and nonsense. President McKinley found slavery already established as a peculiar institution among the Sulus. The summary abolition of slavery meant war with the fanatical Mohammedan population of the islands. The treaty was made to avoid war. With the Tagalog insurrection suppressed and the full incorporation of the islands as part and parcel of this great Republic, Sulu slavery and Mohammedan polygamy will disappear. The Bryanites know this, but roar over the matter for political effect.

They make much ado over the fact that the Sulu treaty provides for the purchase of freedom by the Sulu slaves at a fixed price amounting to about \$20 per capita, and denounce the provision as infamous in the name of the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln.

These late admirers and eulogists of the first Republican President of the United States overlook the fact that President Lincoln offered compensated emancipation to the slave owners of our own country, and during all that fearful conflict for human rights and freedom their party, and particularly their present candidate for Vice-President, opposed emancipation, opposed the war for the Union caused by slavery, and vilified President Lincoln as a tyrant and monster.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A DEMOCRAT ANSWERED.

The New York World propounded seven questions to the New York Times, which the Times answered satisfactorily, but not categorically. We like categorical answers with very brief explanatory additions when necessary. We submit the following replies to the World's questions as examples of the kind of replies we should like, but cannot get to the questions which we ask of the Democrats:

1. What is the "self-government" of a people and what does Mr. McKinley mean by this term?

Answer—The government of the people by the whole people as opposed to the government of the Philippine archipelago by a tribe occupying a small part of one island.

2. Who is the rightful judge as to what sort of government is "suitable to the wants and conditions" of the inhabitants of the Philippines? If Mr. McKinley or the Congress of the United States is that judge what is the source and nature of their authority?

Answer—The President and Congress. They derive their authority from the treaty of Paris, which Mr. Bryan lobbied through the Senate.

3. Are the inhabitants of those islands, or are they not, "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?"

Answer—Yes; and President McKinley is doing his best to get them for them. So far the Democrats here and in Luzon have prevented his success.

4. If they have no such natural or divine endowments, have they any rights except such as we may see fit to grant them? Have whites and blacks a right to govern themselves, but not browns?

Answer—The Republican reply to this is that whites and browns and blacks have the right to govern themselves. The Democratic reply is that whites and browns may govern themselves, but not blacks. We hold with the Republicans.

5. If, as Congress proclaimed in declaring war upon Spain, the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent," why are not the Filipinos in the same category?

Answer—Because they are not capable of the self-government to which they have the right. An infant may have the right to a fortune, but it is withheld from him until he reaches maturity.

6. Mr. McKinley says that "Freedom is a rock upon which the Republican party was founded," and that "Liberty is the great Republican doctrine." These are fine words, but just what is the Republican definition and application of freedom and liberty as applied to the inhabitants of the Philippines?

Answer—The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duty.

7. Are government without consent and taxation without representation "tyranny when applied to us, but philanthropy when applied by us?"

Answer—No; when applied to races incapable of self-government like the American Indians and the tribes of Oceania.

Ask us more things. Republicans hide nothing, dodge nothing. We will even tell what we are going to do about free silver and what we think of the "grandfather clause" of the Southern Constitutions.—S. F. Chronicle.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

The paramount issue to be fought out in the battle of 1900 may be summed up in five small words. Do you want a change?

This is the simple question that every citizen will ask himself before he casts his ballot and the verdict will depend upon the conclusion reached by a majority of the 15,000,000 voters who will record themselves on one side or the other next November.

It cannot be gainsaid that the American people are as prosperous and well-to-do this year as they ever have been. Do the American people want a change? Does the great army of wage-workers, which is better fed, better clothed, and better housed now than ever before, want a change?

Do the American farmers, whose products are in steady demand at good prices at home and abroad, want a change?

Do the merchants and tradesmen of the country, who are doing a larger business in the aggregate than ever before, want a change?

Do the manufacturers and employers of labor in mill and factory, whose products are marketable now at fair profit, want a change?

Do the professional men, whose services command higher remuneration than ever before, want a change?

What would any of these classes gain by a change? This is the poser which neither Mr. Bryan nor any of his champions will be able to answer satisfactorily.—Omaha Bee.

Mr. Bryan as a public man is not associated or identified with any idea but free silver. He has no relation to any other issue. Bryan and free silver are interchangeable terms in our politics. If you study a dictionary of synonyms you will not find in the English language any words or phrases that so precisely mean the same thing as Bryan means free silver and free silver means Bryan. If you cannot separate these two, how can you elect Bryan and not endorse free silver, not encourage his free silver cohorts with the dangerous conviction that their idea has carried the country? Bryan not only stands for free silver, but he stands for nothing else; his name is connected with no other measure.—Atchison-Globe.

LITERARY NOTES.

A score of writers and artists contribute to the October Ladies' Home Journal, and the issue is one of commanding excellence. The number opens with "The Story of a Young Man," which, portraying Jesus as a man, and viewing him in the light of his humanity, fills a unique and unoccupied place in current literature. The first of "A Story of Beautiful Women" tells of the romance of an American girl who married a Bonaparte, and a series of stirring adventures (are narrated in the first of the "Blue River Bear Stories," by the author of "When Knighthood was in Flower." Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's new novel "The Successors of Mary the First," which has to do with domestic and suburban life, and is exceedingly funny, is begun in the October Journal. Edward Bok arraigns the Pullman Palace Car Company for teaching false standards of decorative art. Of the special features of interest are: "The Longings of a Secluded Girl," "A Minister Among the Cowboys," "Romances of Some Southern Homes," "How We Can Lead a Simple Life," and "Criticizing the Clothes of the Minister's Family." "A Georgian House for \$7000," and "A Farmhouse for \$3500" are given, with building plans and details, and "A Successful Country Home" pictures the exterior and interior of a house of log construction. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

No one is so bold that he is not afraid of a dentist.

Was there ever a man who would not ride a free horse to death?

When a man has a step son, the people wonder if he has any rights.

A politician can be busy with less to do than a society girl during lent.

Kin cause more sorrow in the world than whiskey and death combined.

There is no quality that women admire in men so much as generosity.

Don't depend on luck for anything. If it comes, all right, but don't depend upon it.

Certain people naturally despise you, and you naturally despise them. There is only one thing to do: keep out of their way.

People are always looking for sympathy, and it is never satisfactory after they get it.

A man's bruises and sore spots are what he received in "whipping" his enemy.

To admit your mistakes, is a sign that you have a little sense. A wise man can be convinced of an error; a fool, never.—Atchison Globe.

To Retrench.

"Home is the dearest place on earth," remarked Bilkins to Wilkins.

"Yes," replied Wilkins, "that's why we quit housekeeping and went to board."—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

That two men may be real friends, they must have opposite opinions, similar principles, and different loves and hatreds.—Chateaubriand.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in California for our established manufacturing wholesale house, \$800 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 384 Dearborn St., Chicago.



Morley Roberts is early in the field with a Boer war novel. It is called "The Fugitives."

F. Frankfort Moore confesses that he wrote thirty-one books before he attracted the attention of the public.

The Rev. John W. Chadwick, of Boston, has completed the life of Theodore Parker, on which he has long been at work.

A book of short stories by Quiller-Couch is called "Profitable Ghosts," which suggests the spirit world from a new point of view.

Herbert Spencer has completed a revision of "First Principles," the introductory volume of his "Synthetic Philosophy," originally published nearly forty years ago.

Mrs. Craigie's new novel, "Robert Orange," which is a sequel to "The School for Saints," has just been brought out in England. Disraeli again figures as a principal character.

The scene of Gilbert Parker's new novel is laid in Quebec. This is Mr. Parker's favorite hunting ground. The book, which will be called "The Lane that Has No Turning," will be the first book from Mr. Parker since 1897.

The Century has discovered a new romantic novelist in a young New Yorker, Bertha Runkle, whose maiden effort is to be the magazine's leading piece of fiction for the next few months. It is a dramatic romance of love and adventure, and is entitled "The Helmet of Navarre." The scene is Paris during the siege of Henry of Navarre, and the action occupies but four days.

The English periodicals still keep talking about the completion of "The Dictionary of National Biography." It appears that the cost of producing this monumental work was in the neighborhood of \$750,000, and its publisher, George Smith, is quoted as saying that he will consider himself most fortunate if the financial return of the "dictionary" shall equal half of his expenditure. The most prolific contributor to the "dictionary" has been Sidney Lee, who furnished materials which, if reckoned in that way, would be equivalent to three complete volumes. Five other contributors wrote what would amount to ten and a half volumes.

TO GAIN YOUR WIFE'S LOVE.

A Foolish Man Is Deluded Into Reading an Advertisement.

"Aha!" exclaimed Cornelius Hennepin. "Here is something that I have long been looking for. 'How to make your wife love you!'"

That was the headline over the article that he started to peruse, says the Rochester Herald. He pulled his glasses out of the case, fastened them upon his nose and cried:

"Virginia! Virginia! Come here! I want to read something to you."

When his wife arrived he said:

"Here is a little article that may interest you. I haven't read it through, but from the way it starts out I judge that the writer knows what he or she is talking about. 'How to Make Your Wife Love You.' That's the heading. Now, let's see what it says. 'Never come home with a sour look and tell 'Is dinner ready?' as if you were addressing a slave.' I never do that, do I, Virginia? 'Always treat your wife with as much consideration when you are alone as when company is present.' I think I follow that rule, don't I, Virginia? 'Never try to start a cheap laugh by saying that your wife proposed to you or roped you in.' I have never done that, have I, Virginia?"

Mr. Hennepin asked, "And yet," he bitterly continued, "you do not love me as you ought to. I am only twenty-two years older than you and there is no reason why you should not regard me with the utmost affection. These very words ought to convince you that I am an ideal husband. But let me continue: 'Do not chew tobacco all day and expect your wife to meet you at the door with her mouth all made up for a loving kiss and, above all, do not grumble if she should ask you for the price of one of those lovely hats in Plumleigh's windows.'"

"Confound these advertising dodges!" exclaimed Cornelius Hennepin. "If the papers don't stop lending themselves to such schemes I'm going to stop my subscription!"

Late the next afternoon a boy with a bandbox rushed up the Hennepin steps.

Agas of Great Warriors)

Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene, Frederick the Great and Napoleon are said to be the greatest warriors the world has known. The majority were under 30 when their first victories were won, and three of them over that age. Or generals of later date Suvarov, Radetski and Von Moltke were 55, 52 and 66 respectively when they achieved their first successes.

The Smallest Inhabited Island. It has been reckoned that the island on which the Eddystone lighthouse stands is the smallest inhabited one in the world, being only thirty feet in diameter. The lighthouse itself is 28 1/2 feet in diameter at the base, so that at high tide the island cannot be seen. It is situated about fourteen miles southwest of Plymouth, and about nine miles off the coast of Cornwall.

It is every woman's private opinion that the first thing her husband will do when he gets to heaven will be to find fault.

Twelve Richmonds in the Field.

Twelve presidential tickets have been placed in nomination, and the voter at the coming election will have a great wealth of material from which to make a choice of candidates. Here is the list of nominations in the order in which they were made:

SOCIALIST LABOR.
Job F. Harrison, California.....President
Max A. Hayes, Ohio.....Vice President

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.
Eugene V. Debs, Indiana.....President
Job F. Harrison, California.....Vice President

UNITED CHRISTIAN.
Ellis C. Swallow, Pennsylvania.....President
John G. Woolley, Illinois.....Vice President

PEOPLE'S PARTY.
William J. Bryan, Nebraska.....President
Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois.....Vice President

MIDROAD POPULIST.
Wharton Barker, Pennsylvania.....President
Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota.....Vice President

DE LEON SOCIALIST.
Joseph P. Maloney, Massachusetts.....President
Valentine Remick, Pennsylvania.....Vice President

REPUBLICAN.
Theodore Roosevelt, New York.....President
John G. Woolley, Illinois.....Vice President

PROHIBITION.
John G. Woolley, Illinois.....President
H. B. Metcalf, Rhode Island.....Vice President

DEMOCRAT.
William J. Bryan, Nebraska.....President
Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois.....Vice President

SILVER.
William J. Bryan, Nebraska.....President
Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois.....Vice President

NATIONAL.
Donaldson Caffery, Louisiana.....President
Archibald M. Howe, Massachusetts.....Vice President

UNION REFORM.
Seth Ellis, Ohio.....President
S. T. Nicholson, Pennsylvania.....Vice President

Never in any national campaign in the history of the country has there been presented such a long list of entries for the presidential stakes from which to "pick a winner." While most of those on the list will be found after Nov. 6 in the "also ran" column, the nominations were made with as much formality as if it were expected that each would poll several million votes.

As election day is some little time hence, it is possible that there may be other entries before the list is closed. If there is any American citizen who has any notions as to the way this country ought to be run not embodied in the platforms upon which these several nominees stand, let him speak right up, and he will probably be provided with a new ticket.

The Laziest Man. The laziest man in North America discovered himself the other evening in the sweet bachelor apartments not far from Lafayette square where he lives. He was lying on a couch in his lounging room, smoking a cigar, when the cigar went out—that is to say, the fire at the end of the cigar departed. The man raised himself on one arm with great effort, and snatched the messenger bell that was installed over the couch. Then he reclined and waited. After about ten minutes there was a knock at the door, and a messenger boy entered.

"D'you ring, sir?" asked the boy. "Yes, son," said the laziest man in the western hemisphere. "Just gimme a match off that table there, will you?" The boy handed the man on the couch a match and waited. The man relighted his cigar and smoked on.

"D'you want me to go somewhere, sir?" asked the boy, fidgeting. "No, that's all," said the man. "Take that half dollar on the table."

Then the boy went out, grinning. That man ought to be on some government "commission" to investigate something somewhere.—Washington Star.

One of Mozart's Outbreaks.

Mozart, being once on a visit at Mar-selles, went incognito to hear the performance of his "Villanella Rapita." He had reason to be tolerably well satisfied, till, in the midst of the principal aria, the orchestra, through some error in the copying of the score, sounded a D natural where the composer had written D sharp. This substitution did not injure the harmony, but gave a commonplace character to the phrase, and obscured the sentiment of the composer.

Mozart no sooner heard it than he started up vehemently, and, from the middle of the pit, cried out in a voice of thunder: "Will you play D sharp, you wretches?"

The sensation produced in the theater may be imagined. The actors were astounded, the lady who was singing stopped short, the orchestra followed her example, and the audience, with loud exclamations, demanded the expulsion of the offender. He was accordingly seized, and required to name himself. He did so, and at the name of Mozart the clamor subsided, and was succeeded by shouts of applause from all sides.

It was insisted that the opera should be recommenced. Mozart was installed in the orchestra, and directed the whole performance. This time the D sharp was played in its proper place, and the musicians themselves were surprised at the superior effect produced. After the opera Mozart was conducted in triumph to his hotel.

What She Does.

First Lady Clerk—There goes the meanest woman in town.

Second Lady Clerk—Who is she?

First Lady Clerk—I don't know, but she is always coming in here and wanting something we haven't got.—Chicago Record.

Perhaps you have noticed that the man with five grown up daughters never brings home a fashion magazine of his own volition.—Somerville Journal.

THE COURT.

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Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

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OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,
Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL

TOWN NEWS.

Lovely weather.
Work light at pottery.
Registration closed Wednesday.
Butchers' masquerade ball this evening.

H. P. Tyson of San Francisco was in town Monday.

Frank Miner is furnishing crushed rock for the Mission road.

Claire Crocker and Mell Cohen took in the Fair on opening day.

Mr. Chris Hynding of Redwood City paid our town a visit on Tuesday.

Don't forget the Butchers' ball, at Butchers' Hall, this evening.

The Agricultural Fair is increasing in interest and attendance every day.

Mr. D. Cohen has leased the store in the Martin block recently vacated by N. Persico.

Mr. R. Drew is spending a few days here making improvements on his Baden Ave. property.

Mr. Rose Nessier has so far recovered as to be able to leave the hospital and will be brought home today.

Charles Johnson has commenced work on a new building for Rudolph Gollnik on Grand avenue next to the Pioneer store.

Miss Josie Miner gave a party on last Saturday evening to a number of her friends in celebration of her seventeenth birthday.

Mrs. J. E. Rogers, Miss Mamie Naughton and Miss Phoebe Graham were the guests of Mrs. Cunningham Monday afternoon.

Mr. Moyle, a brother of Mrs. J. F. Lyman, has decided to make his home here and has leased one of the Bennett flats as a residence.

A band of some 200 horses and mules were driven down Grand avenue Wednesday on their way to San Francisco for shipment to China.

Miss Phoebe Graham of San Francisco returned home on Monday, after spending several days here very pleasantly, visiting her friend and former patient, Mrs. J. E. Rogers.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

On Saturday last a vaquero named Smith was seriously injured at the horse-breaking corral. The man was thrown and kicked by a wild horse and had three ribs broken. Dr. Plymire fixed the man up and sent him to his home in San Francisco.

Has the subject of buying a modern, first-class house with what you pay monthly in rent ever been suggested to you? If not, call at once upon E. E. Cunningham, Postoffice, and he will explain the particulars with pleasure. You can make more money by saving than by working for it.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Wednesday was a great day for dogs, big and little, at the Fair. The St. Bernards, Mastiffs and Great Danes were majestic in their proportions, while the smaller and fancy breeds were in evidence in large numbers and of the finest strains in breeding. The cattle parade on the same day was one of the finest exhibits ever witnessed on this coast.

Own your own home. Stop paying rent. A magnificent five-room cottage, with bath, free from dampness; high, modern and sunny; sideboard; on most desirable part of Grand avenue. Inquire at Postoffice. Your own terms.

The Agricultural Fair opened on Monday with a rather light attendance. This circumstance was due to two facts: Firstly, the Golden Gate Fair across the bay was in full swing and attracting many who otherwise would have attended at Tanforan, and secondly, the buildings were not entirely ready, nor were the exhibits all in place on the date fixed for the opening. The interest in the fair has, however, rapidly increased from the hour the gates were opened, and the latter half of the fair promises to be marked by big crowds. The exhibits are all in place and everything running smoothly. It is a magnificent showing this fair in livestock of all kinds as well as in all the lines of agricultural and industrial exhibits.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

PRESS NOTES.

AMERICA AT PARIS.

UNITED STATES EXHIBITORS WIN A TRIUMPHANT VICTORY AT THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

One-third Earn Recognition by the Superiority of Mechanics and Arts at the Great International Contest.

[Written by Capt. A. H. MATTOX, Press Representative of the United States Exposition]

Paris, Sept. 1.

The awards of the Grand Juries at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and 42,790 of these received awards in five different grades. Out of 2829 diplomas given of the Grand Prix, the United States received 218, and out of 8,166 gold medals given, the United States received 486. There are about 6,000 exhibitors from the United States at the Paris Exposition, and about 2,000 of these, or more than one-third, received an award in one of the five different grades, which are—Grand Prize, Gold Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Honorable Mention. This is a triumphant victory for America, the only nation that had to bring its exhibits across an ocean, and reflects great credit upon Commissioner-General Peck and his staff of assistants, as well as upon the exhibitors.

There are 75,531 exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and 42,790 of these received awards in five different grades. Out of 2829 diplomas given of the Grand Prix, the United States received 218, and out of 8,166 gold medals given, the United States received 486. There are about 6,000 exhibitors from the United States at the Paris Exposition, and about 2,000 of these, or more than one-third, received an award in one of the five different grades, which are—Grand Prize, Gold Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Honorable Mention. This is a triumphant victory for America, the only nation that had to bring its exhibits across an ocean, and reflects great credit upon Commissioner-General Peck and his staff of assistants, as well as upon the exhibitors.

The American exhibit of silk industry at the Paris Exposition is a great credit to the United States, and to the exhibitors who made the display, and it is most gratifying to record that there was no award of merit given by the Silk Jury to any country, from the Grand Prix to Honorable Mention, that the silk manufacturers of the United States did not receive. In the silk production of the world France comes first, and next to France comes the United States.

According to statistics, furnished by the Silk Jury of the Paris Exposition, France produced last year, in the silk industry, 610,000,000 francs, or about \$122,000,000, or about 33 1/2 per cent of the total silk industry of the world. The United States produced 425,000,000 francs, or about \$85,000,000, or 23 1/2 per cent. Germany comes next. The United States produces more silk ribbon than any other nation, its production in this line last year being about 120,000,000 francs.

In all kinds of production in manufactures, in machinery, in the varied industries, in art, the United States stands foremost of all the nations of the earth, as is shown by the splendid results achieved, and by the awards and prizes given to America.

AN UNWATERED EMPIRE.

To Reclaim It a Stupendous Problem—Work of the National Irrigation Association.

The vista that the possibilities of irrigation reveals, says the Los Angeles Herald, is almost stupendous, as a few facts and figures prepared by the National Irrigation Association demonstrate. The Federal Government today owns 100,000,000 acres of land, which is worthless only because it is arid. This "unwatered empire" can be reclaimed by irrigation and rendered capable of sustaining a population of at least 50,000,000 people. In the words of the Secretary of Agriculture in his last annual report: "More than one-third of the country depends upon the success of irrigation to maintain the people, the industries, and the political institutions of that area, and future growth will also be measured by the increase of the reclaimed area. In a region which, in the extent and diversity of its mineral wealth, has no equal on the globe, the riches of the mines in the hills are already surpassed by the productions of the irrigated farms in the valleys, and the nation at large is at last awakening to the fact that the development of the use of the rivers and arid lands of the West will constitute one of the most important epochs in our increase in population and material wealth."

Ten Years Would Reclaim the West. It is estimated that \$143,000,000 would reclaim the arid lands of the West; that an expenditure by the Federal Government of \$15,000,000 a year for ten years would open up lands for the settlement of a population as big as that of the entire country at present. An appropriation of \$100,000 was made at the last session of Congress for preliminary surveys to discover the best locations for the immense reservoirs.

The assistance of every organization and of every individual in forwarding this all-important work should be welcomed and assisted in every possible way by citizens of California, who will substantially derive more benefit from its consummation than the inhabitants of any other section of the country.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

FOR SALE.

Lot 38, in block 133, on Armour avenue. Size of lot 25x140 feet. Cheap for cash, or installment payments. Apply to E. E. Cunningham at P. O. Building.

BLIND, OH, SO BLIND

It's strange how people gaze with enraptured faces at the cunning work of the painter. Lining sweet nature's grace, and yet with eyes that see not. Nor souls that beauty find, live in the world the painter paints. Blind, oh, so blind?

Isn't it strange how people thrill in the keenest way to the stories of life and its living. Told in book or in play, and yet, with darkened vision, to naught of their charm inclined, live in the world where the stories live, blind, oh, so blind?

—Blipley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

THE BOSS DREW THE LINE.

Straddling with a Corpse Was Not Allowed in His Camp.

The boss of the lumber camp refilled his pipe and lighted it.

"Yes," said he, "I drew the line on that."

"We had a man die in camp this winter. He lived just over the boundary. Nice fellow he was, too—thrifty and all that. Every one liked him. Sorry to have him go. But after he was gone we did the best we knew how. Fixed the body up and sent two of the men out with it."

"He had bought a new pair of boots at the wongan camp two weeks before he died, and we thought it would be only right to put those boots on. So we did. The men started away and came back in three days. One of the men was wearing them new boots. The other fellow gave it away. Said that just before they got to the house with the deceased the critter pulled them boots off the corpse and swapped. Other fellow didn't like it, and said so. But the critter allowed that he had had some talk with the corpse about swapping a few days before he died. Corpse had allowed that the new boots hurt his corns and said that a pair that had been broken in would do better. Critter said that he couldn't bear to think of deceased being buried in a pair of boots that hurt his feet. He said that he should wake up in the night, suttin, and think about the thing."

"Waal, course there was somethin in what he said, but as there warn't no way of gettin at the deceased's side of the matter, I concluded that I wouldn't let that trade stand. There's a good many things that go in this camp all right, but dickerin with dead men ain't one of 'em. I draw the line right there, and draw it sharp. I made that fellow send them boots back. The deceased has still got the critter's old ones. The fellow had to go to the wongan and get some new ones. And that's so much more for the company and a commission for me. 'Twarnt' bad all round. When the fellow got to jawin about the thing I told him he could still have the comfort of knowin that deceased wasn't wearin tight boots."—Lewiston Journal.

Department on a Car Platform.

He had studied all the rules of courtesy laid down for conductors and had profited by them. He did not intend to be caught napping.

"What car is this?" asked the sweet young thing.

He doffed his cap and gave her a Chesterfieldian bow.

"Madam," he said, "this is car No. 319."

"I mean," she explained, "what is its destination?"

"Madam," he answered with the same courtesy, "it affords me pleasure to be able to inform you that its destination is the car barn."—Chicago Post.

She Was Sensitive.

"Your face is like an open book," sighed Mr. Softleigh to Miss Gooph, accompanying the remark with what he thought was his most winning smile.

"If I had as big a mouth as yours I would not talk about other people's," sniffed the young lady as she flounced out of the room, thus teaching the young man to cling to the good old, unmistakable taffy talk when he desires to be complimentary.—Baltimore American.

The Tavernier Pearl.

The largest price ever asked and paid for a single pearl was \$550,000, which was the value of the great Tavernier pearl. It is the largest and most perfect gem of its kind known. It is exactly two inches in length and oval shaped.

The Usual Reply.

A year ago a tailor mustered courage enough to send his bill to an editor. He received it yesterday with a polite note, saying, "Your manuscript is respectfully declined."

The Other Way.

A pale and disheveled Frenchman who had not found "a life on the ocean wave" all that could be expected, was sinking into his steamer chair, when a passenger asked cheerily: "Ah, good morning, monsieur; have you breakfasted?"

"No, monsieur," answered the pallid Frenchman, "I have not breakfasted; on the contrary!"

A part of the curious list of Lady Littleton's wedding outfit 200 years ago is as follows: "A black paddyway gown and coat, a pink unwatered pabby sute of cloaths, a gold stuff sute of cloaths, a white worked with sneal sute of cloaths."

FOR RENT.

A five-room cottage, with water free, at \$10 per month. Inquire at Post-office.

FOR RENT.

Modern cottage of five rooms with bath, hot and cold water, good location, main street. Rent \$13; water free. Inquire at Postoffice.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in California for old established manufacturing wholesale house. \$800 a year, sure pay. Honestly more than experienced required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE

Great Fair

—AT—

TANFORAN PARK

Sept. 24th to Oct. 6th, 1900

Under Management of the

San Francisco and San Mateo Agricultural Association.

To the live-stock breeders of California, as well as to the lovers of out-door sports this exhibition is dedicated.

The attractions will include:

A High-Class Open-Air Horse Show.

Select Herds of Prize Cattle.

A Complete Exhibit of Swine, Sheep, Goats, Poultry and Belgian Hares.

Extraordinary Show of Dogs.

Attractive exhibit of high-class Vehicles and other industrial displays from leading manufacturers of the State.

The out-door sports will embrace Polo Games between players from Southern and Central California for Championship. Pony Races. Long Distance Race of 25 miles by noted riders. Change of horses each mile in full view of Grand Stand.

Grand Athletic Field Day.

Club Harness Racing.

HIGH-CLASS TROTTING AND PACING

In which the Great Stars of East and West will meet and make World's Records.

All in all the entertainment will be clean, dignified and instructive.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERTS DAILY.

Excellent Railroad facilities by both regular and special trains to Grand Stand Entrance.

Entertainment each day from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m.

HENRY J. CROCKER, President.

GEORGE ALMER NEWHALL, Secretary.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Gen'l Manager.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market shows more life and prices are steady.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.

HOGS—Hogs are selling at steady prices. Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are 1 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 fat Steers, 7 1/2@8; second quality, 7 1/4; thin Steers, 6 3/4@7; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6 1/4@6 3/4; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 5 1/2@6; thin Cows, 4@5c.

HOGS—Hard, grain-fed, 225 lbs and under 5 1/2@5 3/4; over 225 to 300 lbs, 5@5 1/4; rough heavy hogs, 4@4 1/2.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 3 3/4@4 1/4; Ewes, 3 1/4@4c, shorn, 1/2 less. This Spring Lambs, 4 1/4@4 3/4 live wt. shorn, 1/2 less.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs. alive, gross weight, 5 1/4c; over 250 lbs, 4@4 1/4c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 6c; second quality, 5 1/2@5 3/4c; third quality, 5@5 1/2c; first quality cows and heifers, 5@5 1/2c; second quality, 4 1/2@5c; third quality, 4@4 1/2c.

VEAL—Large, 7@8c; small, 9@10c.

MUTTON—Wethers, 7@8c; Ewes, 7@7 1/2c; This Spring Lambs, 8@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8 1/2@9c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 12c; picnic hams, 9 1/2c; Atlanta ham, 9 1/2c; New York, shoulder, 9 1/2c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 10c; light S. C. bacon, 15c; med. bacon, clear, 11c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 11 1/2c; clear light, 12 1/2c; clear ex. light, 13 1/2c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$14.00; do, hf-bbl, \$7.25; Family Beef, bbl, \$13.00; hf-bbl, \$6.75; Extra Mess, bbl, \$13.00; do, hf-bbl, \$6.75.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10 1/2c; do, light, 10 3/4c; do, Bellies, 11c; Extra Clear, bbls., \$22.00; hf-bbls., \$11.25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., \$4.50; do, kits, \$1.25.

LARD—The quoted prices are 1 lb: Compound 6 1/2; 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 Cal. pure 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 10 10 1/2 In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/2c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.50; 1s \$1.40; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.50; 1s, \$1.40.

TERMS—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

H. E. Plymire, M. D.

SURGEON, W. M. CO.

OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Mr. McEwen's.

H. E. Plymire, M. D.

SURGEON, W. M. CO.

OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Mr. McEwen's.

to repair your old - - -

to paper your old to alter or enlarge your -

to see plans for 4 rooms & bath \$150 down and \$11 per month

If so, see

J. F. LYMAN,

Carpenter Shop

GRAND AVENUE

HOUSE ? ?

DO YOU WANT

to repair your old - - -

to paper your old to alter or enlarge your -

to see plans for 4 rooms & bath \$150 down and \$11 per month

If so, see

J. F. LYMAN,

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If so, see

J. F. LYMAN,

Carpenter Shop

GRAND AVENUE

Walter F. Bailey

Painting and Decorating

In all its Branches.

3415 San Bruno Road.

Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block, corner Grand and Cypress Aves.

House Moving

Teaming

Grading

CONTRACTING.

J. G. Stout,

South San Francisco, Cal.



First-Class Stock

BOOTS : and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.

GRAND AVE., South San Francisco.

FRENCH LAUNDRY.

MADAME MOULUCON, Proprietress.

Ordinary Washing at Moderate Rates.

Special Attention given to Flannels and Blankets, Silks, Satins, Lace

Curtains and Laces.

Modern Machinery and Latest Appliances for doing FINE WORK.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Leave Orders at Laundry, Grand Avenue, near Post Office.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inc



Absolutely Pure

Royal Baking Powder

Hot-breads, hot biscuits, cakes, muffins, puddings and crusts made with Royal Baking Powder are wholesome, delicious, quickly made, always light, never sour, and most economical.

Royal Baking Powder is specially refined, and equally valuable for the preparation of the finest, most delicate cookery, and substantial, everyday food. In the easy, expeditious and economical preparation of wholesome and appetizing food it is indispensable.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

The deplorable custom of desecrating nature with hideous signs, making unsightly billboards of scenic grandeur, is, it seems, not confined to this country. The London Spectator says that the "noble bowlders in the St. Gothard pass of the Alps are defaced by chocolate advertisements, and the wild devils bridge between Andermatt and Gosschenen has for some time been disfigured by several advertisements." When the mountains are invaded by a sign painter, the nuisance becomes almost a crime that calls for immediate remedy. But where is the remedy? Some one has suggested that lovers of scenery refuse to buy articles which are offensively advertised. This is a remedy which will accomplish nothing. If men need an article, they will buy it no matter how much scenery has been spoiled in advertising it. Where the places subject to such desecration are owned by nation, state or municipality prohibitory laws should be passed and rigidly enforced.

The department of agriculture spares neither time nor expense in obtaining accurate estimates of the cotton crop. According to Secretary Wilson there are 17,000 regular correspondents of the department in the cotton states, and the accuracy of their work is shown by the fact that the official estimate published last December has proved to be within one-tenth of 1 per cent of the actual figures. Speculators did everything within their power last fall to discredit the government report and succeeded in shaking the faith of a few of the more timid, but it is unlikely, in the face of the proven accuracy of the agricultural department, that future estimates will be doubted.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 10c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 222a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

FINE OLD

Whiskey,

GIN, BRANDY, RUM.

12 full quarts, \$9.00. Per gallon, \$2.50.

XXX PORT AND SHERRY, \$1.50.

All Good Goods.

Orders for \$25.00 and upward delivered free to nearest R. R. or Steamer Landing.

Blank Cases and Kegs.

Louis Cahen & Son,

Established 30 Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills

Chocolate coated, very small, easy to take as sugar.

CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SLOW BOWEL ACTION, PURIFY THE BLOOD.

10c-25c, Druggists, or mail, Adams Co., A.P., Cal.

A Chinese Story.
M. Monnier, the well known French Asiatic traveler, vouches for the truth of the following story of how his friend, Hop Sing, a traveled oriental and man of means and refinement, was on one occasion sorely victimized. Hop Sing lived in the street of the roasted corn, as unsavory and as ill paved a street as any in all Peking. The local mandarin was an intimate friend of his, and Hop Sing availed himself of this friendship to press the mandarin to have the street repaved. Certainly. At once. The men would be at work on it before Hop Sing had returned home. A week passed, then another visit, and so on, until, in despair, Hop Sing determined to have the street repaved at his own expense. The work was satisfactorily completed.

The surprise of Hop Sing was only equalled by his indignation when, on awaking one morning, he found a gang of coolies upheaving the newly flagged street. His surprise grew when he heard from the mandarin's own lips that the men were there at his orders.

"You see, my dear friend," said the mandarin, "I am expecting the head inspector round here in a few days. Now, if he were to see the beautiful pavement you have laid down in your street he would come to the conclusion that there was money about, and he would assuredly bleed every vein in my body. This would mean my ruin. Don't you see why your pavement really must come up? It cost me one fortune to secure my post. I don't want to spend another in keeping it."

Thoreau's Mother's Ghost.

Besides Thoreau and his mother, the house (at Concord) has had for its occupants A. Bronson Alcott and family, including his distinguished daughter, Louisa M., the author, writes Samuel S. Kingdon in The Ladies' Home Journal. "To them sometimes came the ghost of Mm. Thoreau. Those who know Mm. Thoreau and her habits confirm the description given by a servant, who left the house because of the visitation, in every detail; her tall, gaunt figure, her big, white cap, her stealthy step, her quiet comings, her noiseless goings.

"When seen, she invariably stood in the doorway, her great cap well adjusted, her neck handkerchief, half unfolded, tucked securely into the waistband of her full dress skirt—pausing a moment on the threshold, looking anxiously about, then stooping and running her finger along the edge of the mopboard, to see if perchance a speck of dust had found lodgment there. Proceeding to the workroom, she glanced in, then glided to the fireplace, stooping over it and moting with her hands as if in the act of covering the coals with ashes.

"In life, it should be said, the two prominent characteristics of Mm. Thoreau were an abhorrence of dust and a dread of fire. Satisfied on these points, the spirit would disappear. Unlike other ghosts, this one always appeared in the daytime."

His Simple System.

"How were you able," said the poor man, "to acquire such an immense fortune?"

"By a very simple method," replied the wealthy citizen. "When I was poor, I made out I was rich, and when I got rich I made out I was poor."—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

A Brooklyn man has deserted his wife because she worked and saved more money than he did. There always have been husbands lacking in appreciation of a good wife.

It is gratifying to be officially assured that no one on board the Oregon was to blame for the running aground of that battleship. It was the fault of the ground.

T. P. O'Connor, writing of the late Chief Justice Russell, recalls the story of three bright but briefless barristers of London, sighing for the work that did not come, debating together what desperate course they would adopt, one talking of India, another of Australia and the third of the United States. The three were Baron Herschell, who became lord chancellor; Thomas Gully, who is now speaker of the house of commons, and Baron Russell, who died lord chief justice.

The inauguration of a strike in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania at this time recalls the last great strike in the same district three years ago, which was practically ended by the tragedy at Lattimer, in which 21 miners were killed and over 50 wounded by a sheriff's posse. It is sincerely to be hoped that there will be no recurrence of that regrettable incident.

Under a recent territorial agreement Colombia gets a large area of barren land from Venezuela. It may come in handy some time as battlefields.

Presence of Mind. Mrs. Prim—Heavens! there comes my husband! Mrs. Slim—Wh-what are you doing? Mrs. Prim—Can't you see? Hiding the soap-pilrows.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Naturally there is more or less humbug about the man with a political bee in his bonnet.

Vim, Vigor and Vitality.

The Atlas Kalamazoo Celery Pepsin Bitters is a wonderful invigorator. It digests the food, promotes sound sleep and is a remarkable aphrodisiac. Be sure and try it; \$7.50 case; \$1.00 bottle. Send P. O. order if your dealer does not carry it. MOHNS & KALTENBACH, 29 Market St., S. F.

"Are you interested in your wife's Indian corn?" "I get off war whoops over the money she spends."

Not a Violent Purge.

The day of the cannon-ball pill is past. Sweet, fragrant, mild, but effective Cascarets Candy Cathartic take their place. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

"You don't seem to mind being stout." "No; it's no trouble to be stout unless you think you have to be nimble."

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Emsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Throughout the world there have been issued during the past 12 months 820 different varieties of postage stamps. The philatelists have pretty good reason for suspecting that some of the nations of the earth have become aware of the extent and fervor of the postage stamp collecting fad and that they are bent on increasing their revenues by catering to it.

The self sacrifice and nobility of the European powers are admirably shown in their seeming willingness to fight each other for the privilege of civilizing China.

Mr. Fitzsimmons will honor Chicago by making his residence there. It seems that no city is truly great until it has a great pugilist among its leading citizens.

HOMESPUN PHILOSOPHY.

Observation of Commonplace Things by the Atchison Globe Man.

Half the willing people are incapable. The things you hate happen as easily as weeds grow.

People dearly love to make each other uncomfortable.

If you don't start a thing right, it is hard to get it right.

The world's a stage, and every man is afraid of his understudy.

We have noticed that chaperons are usually sent with girls who need them.

Lots of time is devoted to art and literature that should be devoted to housework.

It is all right to get up with the lark in theory, but the alarm clock is more reliable.

After a man is defeated for office, he hunts up a reporter and says, he is thankful he is out of politics.

The oldest of a crowd of girls, though she may be only 18, is always made to feel as if she is a wrinkled spinster.

Don't give your children quinine in plum preserves; you will spoil their liking for plum preserves as long as they live.

During a girl's engagement it is the duty of all her kin to keep so far in the background that a telescope couldn't locate them.

When a girl shows signs of not being as pretty as her mother, every one is reminded that her father is not very good-looking.

When a man says a particularly meaningful thing about another, he often has a reason for his enmity that is not creditable to him.

The question, "to whom do you owe your success in life?" should be promptly answered by most women by "The curling iron."

Just about seven-eighths of the people should cut out that part about forgiving one's enemies, before they repeat the Lord's prayer.

There isn't anything quite so big in one merchant's eye as the profit to be made by some other merchant engaged in a different business.

A man should carry in the wood and sweep the steps, for the opinion of the world is what makes him, and his neighbors are his world.

What has become of the old-fashioned father who kept a strap behind the kitchen door? Are any of his sons still living with him to tell about it?

If a mother objects to her daughter's attendance at a social affair, the girl can overcome the opposition by representing that it is to be very swell.

When a preacher calls on a business man in working hours to give him a few helpful words, the man is bothered the rest of the day because of the interruption.

When we are particularly tired out, and lie down to read and rest, we usually find that the reading matter we have picked up tells of the pleasures found in work.

Let the girls spend all the time they want in doing up their hair; in a few years more they will twist it in a tight little knot in order to have more time to curl their children's hair.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

An improved electric lamp has a pencil of refractory material suspended inside the bulb and surrounding the wires, the passage of the current through the latter heating the pencil and causing it to glow with a white light.

Railroad and street-car tracks can be cleaned of snow or dirt by a new apparatus which has a pair of circular brushes running in conjunction with a pair of wheels, the latter cleaning off the heavier portion of the snow and the brushes finishing the work.

In a new apparatus for handling goods arranged on shelves the upper half of the shelving is suspended by means of pulleys and ropes to slide up and down in movable guideways, with clutches for securing the pulleys to revolving shafts to raise or lower the shelves.

A Chicago man has designed a life-saving net for use at fires which is easy for the firemen to support, having an outer grip rope looped at intervals to the rope which supports the net, the loops being curved sufficiently to allow the men to grip the rope without binding the hands.

An improved apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas has a hopper in which the calcium carbide is placed in granular form, with an adjustable gate at the lower end, through which the grains fall into the water underneath, the gas pressure regulating the position of the gate.

Statistics of Newspapers.
The total number of copies of newspapers printed throughout the world in one year is 12,000,000,000. To print these requires 781,240 tons of paper, or 1,749,977,000 pounds, while it would take the fastest presses 333 years to print a single year's edition, which would produce a stack of papers nearly fifty miles high.

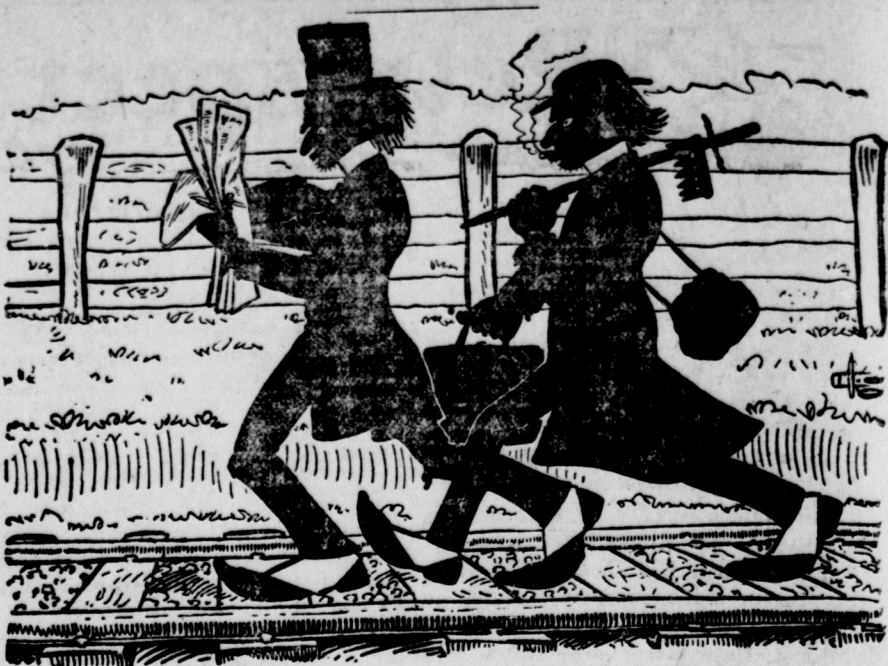
"Hello!" in China.

When two Chinamen meet each shakes and squeezes his own hand and covers his head. Instead of inquiring after one another's health, it is etiquette to say: "Have you eaten your rice? Where are you going? What is your business there? What did you pay for your shoes? How old are you?"

Canada's Grain Output.

Although Canada's situation among the principal wheat-producing countries, with respect to quantity, is humble, with respect to quality it is high. The output is also increasing steadily.

POOR PLACE FOR THESPIANS.



Thespian—Methinks we had better omit our performance at Hayville to-night. This paper says eggs are selling there at 5 cents a dozen and tomatoes are rotting on the vines.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

TOLD OVER A WAR TROPHY.

Public Interest Shown in Spanish Gun at Lincoln Park, Chicago.

The Spanish trophy gun, the Maria Teresa, in Lincoln Park, Chicago, continues to be an attraction to citizens and strangers. The gun itself is merely an ordinary modern engine of war, such as are employed in warship armament, but the association of the Maria Teresa with the naval battle off Santiago in July, 1898, and its mute story of the prowess and skill of the American navy gives the gun a sort of prestige which it otherwise would not have. And not only that, but it tells for itself and for Spain that Spanish ordnance is far from being medieval in pattern, strength or projectile-throwing power. In fact, this particular gun and its mounting and equipment compares favorably with the latest improved heavy artillery of the nations.

But it is not so much the gun itself as the crowds that gather about it that interests the observer of men and things, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is the variety of facial expressions which the monster cannon causes that makes the study. It seems to be man's nature to enjoy whatever stirs his martial spirit, and Maria Teresa exerts a powerful influence in that direction and also in refreshing the memory of events of war that transpired long ago.

It is quite common to see two or three gray-haired men get into a conversation about the big gun, when one will recite an incident of the civil war in which heavy ordnance played a conspicuous part. Then another remembers incidents of his soldier days, and

him are fiends, fiends from the under world incarnated in life-destroying agencies—agencies that destroy in anger. "That gun is a devil in steel, and its only business in the world is to deal death and destruction," said he to the group he was with, and he worked himself into a frenzy of anger over the awfulness of sentiments other than those of peace and good-will toward men.

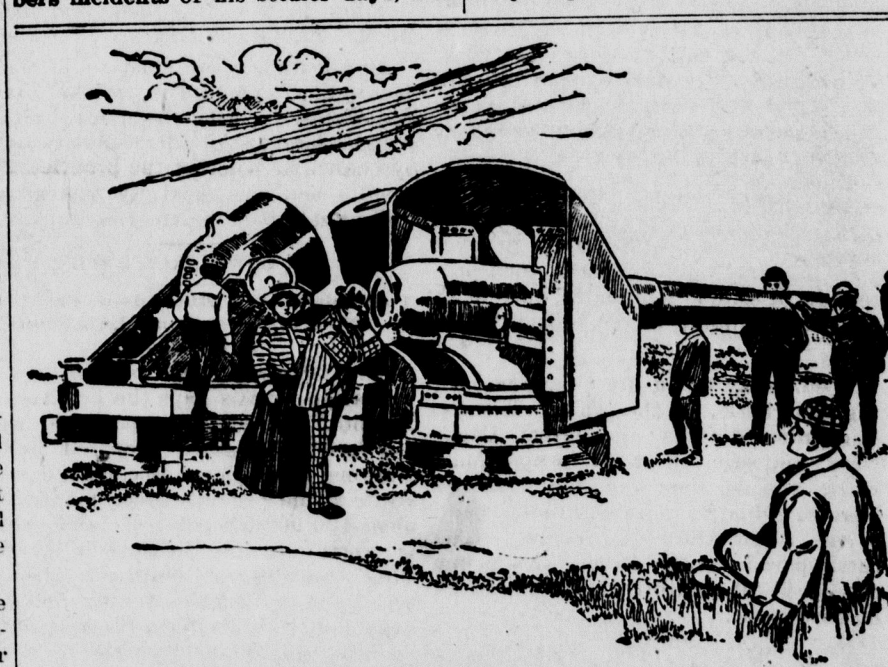
A One-Man Road.

A Washington man who put in ten years of soldiering in the regular army of the United States was recently appointed a captain and assistant adjutant-general in the volunteer service, and he is now attached to the staff of Gen. Miles. He is a man of ability and great unpretentiousness.

A few days before he donned his uniform he went over to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, on official business. A War Department clerk went along with him. When the two men arrived at Fort McHenry, the new captain pointed to a long shell road that runs through the post.

"Do you see that road?" asked the captain. "Yes."

"Well, I made that whole road myself. It was as tough a job as I ever performed, and as bitter a period, but it did me a heap of good. I was serving with an artillery regiment, part of which was stationed here, and one night when I was on guard the officer of the day crept up on me unawares and found me sitting down on a pile of gunny sacks, neglecting my post. I got a general court-martial for neglect of duty of post, and was sentenced to six



SPANISH GUN IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

then almost unconsciously they move together slowly to a seat under a nearby tree and there fight their wars over again, each recounting his experiences, half-breath escapes and final return to the pursuits of peace. It was this big gun that revived their memories and started the veterans to the shade of a tree. That they were unacquainted before this was no matter, for they were bound by ties of comradeship, and the first connection of the great cannon with events of a third of a century ago was enough. No formal introduction was needed, nor did it matter in the least if one had worn the blue and the other the gray. It was the comradeship which battlefields create and it needed only this lone trophy gun to start its fires aglow.

Perhaps the most interesting visitors of the big gun are children. It is noticed that they feel as though they were in the presence of something dreadful, and the four mortars hard by, each weighing more than 17,000 pounds and capable of throwing a shell of more than 1,000 pounds' weight, only increases the awe of the youngsters. Children nearly always talk in a low voice while there and move about in pairs or in groups. They seem to catch the meaning of the gun and mortars and what they were made for. "This cannon is about as awe-inspiring to children as a graveyard," said a bystander as a little group walked around the gun, their eyes wide open.

There is a class of people who visit the mortars and the big gun and find just the kind of inspiration they want. They are young men who are ambitious to be soldiers and "face the cannon's mouth." Their imagination is whetted until they can see themselves sweeping across fields and charging over hills, and the war machinery there arouses all the martial spirit in them. They amuse veterans of the battlefield, but for all that "the big gun and the monster mortars teach them a lesson that is altogether wholesome," as an old soldier of many campaigns put it.

Then there are the peace-at-any-price visitors. The gun and the mortars to

months in the guardhouse. My sentence tickled the old provost sergeant mightily, for he was in need of a steady prisoner to build that road. I built it, and crunched many a million oyster shells building it. I never find myself feeling cheery and high-and-mighty, and all that sort of thing, that I don't shut my eyes and think of this shell road over in Fort McHenry."—Washington Star.

Great Canals.

Probably the largest canal in the world—a distinction of some note in these days of wonderful engineering feats—is the Chenab Irrigation Canal in the Northwest provinces of India. Its breadth is 200 feet, with a main channel some 450 miles long, while the principal branches have an aggregate length of 2,000 miles, and the village branches will extend, when completed, some 4,000 miles additional. But, apart from irrigation, the longest canal in the world is that which extends from the frontier of China to St. Petersburg, and is 4,472 miles in length. The Bengal Canal, connecting with the River Ganges, is 900 miles long, and in all India there are 14,000 miles of canals, irrigating 8,000,000 of acres.

Moving Stairways.

Two types of moving stairways for the Manhattan Elevated stations in New York City are to be put on trial shortly. One is a ramp consisting of an endless rubber band running over drums. In the other type regular steps will take the place of the nearly smooth incline, so that a passenger always stands on a level surface.

Not a Curve for 211 Miles.

The longest stretch of railway without a curve is 211 miles, from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes, on the new Argentine Pacific Railway.

If a woman wants to work the tremulous stops on her husband, she should put on her prettiest dress when she does it. Nothing spoils the effect of tears quicker than a soiled wrapper.

Retrospect



On the bank a-sittin',
Fishin' and a-smokin',
Fightin' pesky hornets,
Woodchuck holes a-pokin',
Eatin' stolen mosley pie,
Gettin' torpid liver.



Wish I was a boy again
Down along the river.

Hear the frogs a-croakin'
Katydids a-hummin',
Hear the tinkle, tinkle,
Lowing herds a-comin',
Watch busy bumblebees
In the mullen quiver.



Hear my mother callin',
Cattle need a-milkin',
Hidin' in the hay loft,
Other chores a-bilkin',
See my dad a-comin',
Used to beg and shiver,
Glad I ain't a boy again
Down along the river.

—George R. Brill.

MILLIONAIRES IN GERMANY.

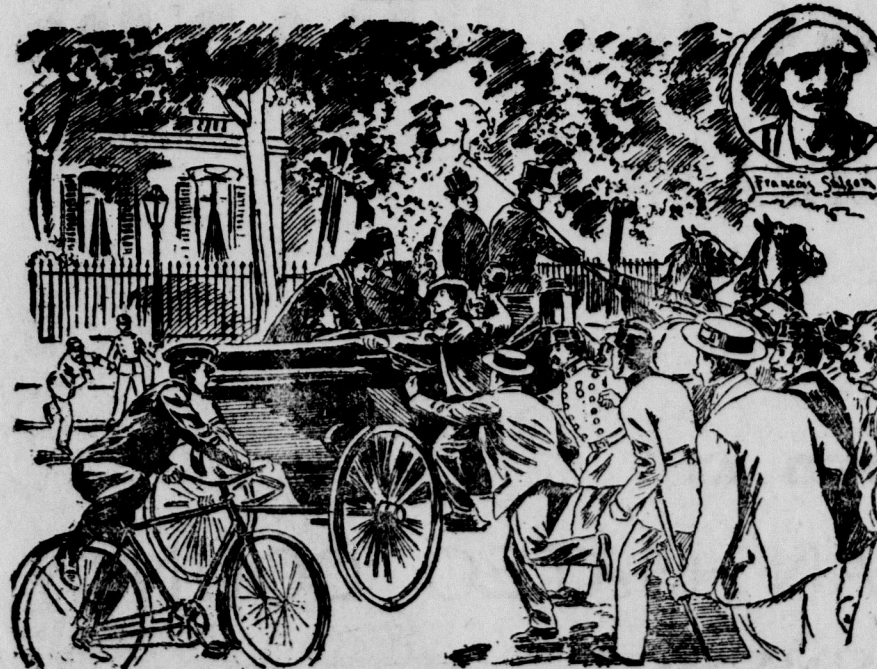
Their incomes would be small in America and England.

The differences in the unit of money in different countries make a considerable difference in the practical meaning of the word "millionaire." Webster's dictionary defines a millionaire as "one whose wealth is counted by millions." In popular use one who has a million is regarded as a millionaire. In the United States it would be \$1,000,000. In England it would be £1,000,000 sterling. But as the pound sterling is worth \$4.86 and a fraction in our money, the Englishman would require nearly five times as much actual capital as the American before the Englishman could take rank in the noble army of martyrs known as "millionaires."

In Germany, where the unit of value is the mark, which is worth 23 cents and a fraction in our money, much less actual capital is required to make a man a millionaire than in the United States. I had this fact impressed upon me by reading in a German newspaper that according to the Statistical Year Book of Berlin, that city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, contains 2,092 millionaires—"each person who has an income of more than 36,000 marks being reckoned as a millionaire." Thirty-six thousand marks are less than \$9,000—and \$9,000 a year seemed to me to be a rather small "millionaire" income. I found, however, by a rapid computation, that 36,000 marks is a little more than 3½ per cent on 1,000,000 marks (about \$240,000)—and there you have your millionaire according to the German value. According to the same authority there are 477 "thaler millionaires" in Berlin—a thaler being 3 marks, so that each of this variety of millionaire has a capital of 3,000,000 marks, or about \$720,000 each. The wealthiest man in Berlin has an income of 1,729,000 marks, or roughly \$400,000. Only seven Berliners have an income of more than a million marks—\$240,000.

Insect Balloonists.
Man is not the only being who delights to go skyward in a balloon.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE SHAH IN PARIS.



The attempt on the life of the Shah in Paris occurred just outside the Palais des Souverains, in the Champs Elysees, where the Shah was staying. A man named Francois Sakon, who wore the wide trousers, belt and coat which characterize the working carpenters in Paris, concealed himself behind some vehicles standing near the entrance to the Palais, and as the Shah entered his carriage dashed forward, and knocking over a policeman who was preparing to accompany the Persian sovereign's equipage on a bicycle, jumped on to the step of the carriage. He pointed a five-chamber revolver at the Shah, but before he could fire G. G. Parent, the French officer in attendance, struck aside the weapon and the man was immediately arrested.

HUNTINGTON, HORSE SELLER.

An Anecdote Illustrating the Millionaire's Business Method.

Anecdotes regarding C. P. Huntington were freely circulated in Wall street after the first shock of the news of his death had passed away. A sale of horses to Henry Clews, the banker, illustrated the magnate's method of doing business. Mr. Clews said to a friend that he wanted a pair of cobs.

"Mr. Huntington has a pair that will just suit you. I'll tell him to see you," said the friend.

The Huntington and Clews offices are both in the Mills building, the former on the seventh floor, the latter on the ground. Mr. Huntington stopped in the next morning on his way to his office.

"I understand you want a pair of ponies I have for sale," he said.

"Not that I know," was the retort of the banker. "I want a team, but I don't care where I get it. I'll take yours if the animals and the price are all right."

"Oh, that's all right. These ponies are too small, and it's not right to make them haul me and my wife about—we are both big and heavy."

"What's your price?"

"What's your idea of what you want to give?"

"Eight hundred dollars."

"Well, my price is \$1,500—not a cent less."

Mr. Clews told him there was no possibility of getting together, and they parted.

Mr. Huntington called again the next morning.

"Ready to give \$1,500 for those ponies?" he asked.

"No; I'll give \$800," was the response.

"Never," exclaimed Mr. Huntington, as he went out.

He called at the Clews office every morning for two weeks to ask about the horses. On the eighth day he said:

"Well, I'll take \$1,300, but I won't leave the option long at that."

"You can close it right now if you like," was the retort, "for I'll pay \$800. Not a cent more."

On the tenth day he exclaimed:

"Now, I'll tell you. Take the ponies at \$1,200 and we'll call it square."

"Eight hundred," said Mr. Clews.

The same was offered on the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth days, relates the New York Mail and Express.

On the fourteenth day Mr. Huntington said:

"What is your price for the ponies to-day?"

"Eight hundred."

"Well, you are the hardest man I ever dealt with," said he, "and I'm going to let you have them on one condition. You must give \$25 to my coachman."

"I don't know your coachman," objected Mr. Clews, "and it would be bribery to give any money to him."

"Well, he ought to have \$25," mused Mr. Huntington.

"I suppose you pay his wages regularly?" retorted the banker.

"Yes, but he ought to get \$25 out of this deal."

"Then you give it to him," said Mr. Clews. "That will leave \$775 for the horses."

With that he gave in, and thus, after fourteen days of haggling the horses were sold for \$700 less than he started out to get for them. Mr. Clews smiled as he told a reporter of the deal, and added:

"He enjoyed that horse deal as much as I did. The horses proved to be splendid animals, and I drove them for twelve years."

Who Knows, Indeed?
She wept.

"Oh, you editors are horrid," she sobbed.

"What is the trouble, madam?" inquired the editor, as he blue-penciled two paragraphs that had come as an inspiration to the young man who was "taking up journalism."

"Why, I—boo—hoo—I sent in an obituary of my husband, and—boo—hoo—and said in it that he had been married for twenty years, and you—oo—oo—boo—hoo—your printers set it up 'worried for twenty years.'"

She wept.
But the editor grinned.
Perhaps it was all right, all 'round.
Who knows?

Hard Lines.
A native of the Emerald Isle was traveling by rail for the first time in his life.

The train stopped at a station, and the guard, opening the door of the carriage in which Pat was seated, called out:

"All change here!"

"All change here?" cried Pat aghast.

"Sure, then, mister, Ol' ye only wan shilling and two darty coppers in the wolde, wolde worruld, an' ye wudn't be so mane as to be afther takkin' thim from me, wud'd ye, sorr?"—London Spare Moments.

A Curious Bird.
The kiwi hails from New Zealand, and is a rare bird. It is perfectly wingless, and not a sign of hair or feathers protects the eyes. This gives the kiwi a comical look. It is almost wholly nocturnal in its habits. Like the owl of the north the setting of the sun means the beginning of life to them. Then they hop about like rabbits. They are really the clowns of the fowl world.

The Longest Year.
The year 47 B. C. was the longest year on record. By order of Julius Caesar it contained 445 days. The additional days were put in to make the seasons conform as nearly as possible with the solar year.

"What an artistic pipe you have," said Miss Hicks to Barber. "Artistic" returned Barber. "Not a bit of it. You can't make it draw."—Harlem Life.

The oftener a man fails the greater the applause when he finally succeeds.

According to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch employees of the Southern railroad are urged not to talk politics while on duty, as more accidents occur during a political campaign than at other times, railroad employees, in the ardor of debate, neglecting their duties more or less. As a rule the ordinary political discussion is a pretty fruitless occupation. Neither disputant is apt to convince the other of the error of his way, and both are likely to lose their tempers, while their business, if they have any, is pretty sure to be neglected. It is the duty of every citizen to thoroughly inform himself as to the political issues and situation, but this information is not usually acquired in heated discussions on the street corners, in business offices, hotel lobbies or barrooms.

The days of the sailing vessel are by no means past, and, though a wonderful advance has been made in the propulsion of ships by steam, old Boreas is still a most important factor in the movement of ocean craft. A giant schooner, capable of carrying 5,000 tons of coal, has been launched at a Maine port. From the two master of 350 tons the American schooner has been enlarged to a six master of 2,700 tons, in whose double holds can be stowed 20 times the cargo of former days. The crew of the new ship will number only 14. Sails and anchors are handled by steam hoisting gear, and the vessel is provided with electric bells, telephones and steam heat in her cabins.

A Chicago paper announces that President Harper of Chicago university is to confer with Mr. Rockefeller. It is safe to say that the topic under consideration will not be 15 cent dinners.

There is one consoling feature of the late dispatches telling of the horrible slaughter of women and children in China—they come via Shanghai.

Two Canals Binding Atlantic.
It is asserted that the future will see two canals binding the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The value of such connection can not be estimated. It will bring prosperity to the nation, assure as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters brings health to the dyspeptic. Try it for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia or biliousness.

Right in His Line.—"The first American to enter Peking was a soldier-musician who sealed the wall." "Well, say, a musician ought to be an expert on the scale, hadn't he?"

The famous old Gilt Edge Whiskey is recommended by physicians for family and medicinal use, because it is pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

"I always run from a bragart." "Why?" "I talk to one a few minutes I get to telling lies myself."

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, smarting, hot, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. It cures warts you walk. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

In Berlin one may ride on the street cars a distance of six miles for 1½ cents. Besides this, one is always sure of at least standing room. A sign is posted on the outside of cars informing patrons how many seats are left and what proportion of the standing room remains. When the seats are occupied and the platforms have enough people on them not to make riding uncomfortable, the car does not make any stops on signal. Enough cars to accommodate everybody are operated. The roads pay the city 10 per cent of gross earnings. This ratio is fixed until the companies show that they are dividing among their shareholders 12 per cent, when they must arrange to turn over the entire surplus. There are some things that they don't do so badly after all in the effete old world.

How to Make Cornmeal Rolls.
Sift two cups of flour, two cups of white cornmeal, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of sugar. Work in a tablespoonful of butter and mix to a dough with one and a half cups of sweet milk. Flour the board, turn out the dough, give it one or two turns to complete the smoothness. Divide into pieces the size of an egg, again divide these into halves, which roll out under the hand until they are in the form of tiny cylinders. Lay on a greased baking tin so they do not touch each other, wash with milk and bake in a quick oven 10 or 15 minutes.

According to Rudyard Kipling, the Mongolians are likely to overwhelm the world. Mr. Kipling must have been away on a vacation and failed to have heard about Chaffee and his brave boys.

What Are Humors?

They are vitiated or morbid fluids coursing the veins and affecting the tissues. They are commonly due to defective digestion but sometimes inherited.

How do they manifest themselves?
In many forms of cutaneous eruption, salt rheum or eczema, pimples and boils, and in weakness, languor and general debility.

How are they expelled? By

Hood's Sarsaparilla
which also builds up the system that has suffered from them.
It is the best of all medicines for all humors.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup. Please Remember Use
It in Time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

The Galveston Disaster.

With all man's vaunted power, with all his science, with all his knowledge of the terrestrial ball upon which he spends his brief mundane existence, the elements are still his master. He may make the winds and the waves do his bidding, he may harness the electric currents and cause them to furnish light and propulsive energy and convey his messages over land and under sea, but he cannot abate the fury of the storm. The impotence of man as compared to the irresistible forces of nature is again illustrated in the terrible disaster which has overtaken the city of Galveston and a considerable section of the country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. The disaster is without doubt the worst that has ever been experienced in this country, not only in the number of dead and injured and the loss of property, but in the horror of the conditions following it—famine, pestilence and pillage.

It is highly creditable to the American people, whose sympathies are quickly stirred and who respond with alacrity to the call of distress, that efforts were promptly put forth to relieve these terrible conditions. Even before Galveston had sufficiently recovered from the stunning blow inflicted by the storm to appeal for aid preparations for the work of rescue and relief were begun all over the country, and as soon as her people made definite statement of their needs the universal sympathy took the form of prompt and generous assistance. This is no more than should have been expected, but it speaks well for the great heart of the American people and for the solidarity of the nation in the hour of peril and distress. Doubtless by this time all immediate and pressing cases of starvation and distress which it has been able to reach have been relieved, but the need of assistance will not soon be over, particularly in the outlying sections devastated by the storm. It will take the people of Galveston and its environs a long time after hunger has been appeased and shelter provided to again get upon their feet, and all should not be discontinued with the passing of the first generous impulse. Tens of thousands of people have been made homeless by this greatest of our disasters, and their sources of subsistence for many months have been cut off. Months must elapse before a great majority of the survivors of the storm can emerge from a state of dependence. Let the good work be continued until the distress is fully relieved. There can be no worthier object of benevolence than the one which the sad picture of Texas' devastation presents.

It is said that George Gould put up \$1,500,000 to pay Boni Castellane's debts, just as a matter of family pride. Evidently in one respect at least George doesn't take after Jay very hard. The latter's pride would never have carried him to such an extreme.

Rheumatism

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Kell, of 707 Ninth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescriptions and I would get well. After having filled twelve bottles without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair however, to give the medicine a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon thereafter had no use for them at all. S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again retired to perfect health."

SSS the great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and lead to ruinous habits.

We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE OF IODINE

POCKET INHALER.
A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. All druggists, \$1.00.
W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop's

KODAK AGENCY H. B. Hosmer carries a full line of Kodak Cameras, Kodak Plates, Developing and Printing a Specialty. 535 Market St., S.F.

X-RAY X-RAY X-RAY

The knife and drugs are no longer factors in the treatment of diseases. They belong to an other age; and to-day the up-to-date practitioner who is scientifically advanced in X-Ray applications is a master of his art. CONSUMPTION is no longer a dread disease. The Medical Faculty of Paris, France, has now fully endorsed the latest cure for tuberculosis as specific, and we have been treating hundreds of cases successfully since the early part of this year. The treatment consists of the transfusion of Microbe-destroying Drugs by means of static electric currents passed through the patient's chest and lungs (see S. F. Chronicle, page 2, Sept. 3, 1900). CANCER.—It is now an accepted fact, and acknowledged among the profession, that Cancer is positively cured and absolutely eradicated by the application of the X-Ray in combination with the above treatment. A trial will convince the most skeptical. We are curing at our laboratory many cases daily. Diseases of Men, Women and Children. San Francisco and Oakland Hospital references. German and French physicians in attendance. Correspondence strictly confidential. Professional advice free. X-Ray Laboratory, 9 Mason St., S. F., Cal.



Many a woman, sick and weary of life, dragged down by weakening drains, painful irregularities, depression, and the hundred and one ailments which affect women only, has found in Peruna a bright star of hope, which has changed her misery to joy, her suffering to health.

No woman need suffer from the derangements peculiar to her sex, if she will give Peruna a fair trial.

The majority of weaknesses which make woman's life a burden, spring from a simple cause. The mucous membrane which lines the pelvic organs becomes weakened and inflamed owing to strain, cold, overwork, etc. This causes catarrhal congestion, inflammation, painful irregularities, depression of spirits, irritability, weakness and suffering. It shows in the haggard lines of the face, the dull eyes, the shallow complexion and angular form.

For the prompt cure of such ailments try Peruna. It drives away "the blues," clears the complexion, brightens the eyes, changes thinness to plumpness, and cures pains, aches and drains, because it immediately strikes at the root of such troubles and removes the cause.



For a free copy of "Health and Beauty" Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ATLAS BOURBON
Especially Mel-low and Adir-tive to the Taste. ADMIRABLE DIETETIC PROPERTIES. Be sure to have bottle home. For Sale by Dealers. MOHNS & KOLLENBACH, Proprietors, 29 Market St., S. F.

Improved Ball-Bearing \$18 SEWING MACHINE
will do as much work and as great a variety as the highest price machine sold. Operates on ball-bearing, runs with no noise and little effort. We warrant it satisfactory to the user in use for 10 years. To introduce this machine we will, for a limited time, send our No. 8 style, as illustrated, with attachments, on receipt of \$18, freight paid. Write today for our Catalogue of Sewing Machines. PATTOISIEN'S Building, corner 16th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

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10 DAYS' TREATMENT FREE.
Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousands of cases. DR. H. E. GREEN'S CORSE, Atlanta, Ga.

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Doesn't seem worth living to a sick woman. She feels tired and weak day after day. What she needs is something to give her the vitality she once had.

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ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a Jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Philada., Pa.

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S. F. N. U. NO. 39, 1900

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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